INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & CUNDIFF, "He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingles the sweet with the useful." EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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Eloquence of Eloquent Men.

BY REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE.

Many attempts have been made to define eloquence, and to give the signs of a truly eloquent man. One makes eloquence to be Demosthenian thunder, and another the Ciceronean gift of "charming wisely,. One finds the "divine afflatus" in the measured gorgeousness of Burke's speeches, or at least in his "Thoughts of the French Revolution," although it is said that Parliament House experienced a sudden desertion when he arose and men found no difficulty in sleeping under his philippics. Another makes the sentences of Fox, rolling on evenly and mightily like a river, the utterances of real eloquence. Carlyle has found the gift in his great, sincere Cromwell, and even in some of those "preaching serjeants," who could wield the "sword of the Spirit" with scarcely less skill than more carnal weapons. The declamation of Pitt, so like thunder on a winter's day, breaking down all opposition, some are sure is eloquence. With one, eloquence is a "still, small voice;" with another, it is found in the earthquake and whirlwind.

There are two species of the genus eloquence, which can be detected easily. The earth never had a more eloquent man than Edmund Burke, in the eyes of a select few. They hung on his lips as though he were an angel, and drank in his words as oracular. If Benjamin Franklin heard Burke, we would pawn our pen in pledge that *he* never ran when this man rose to speak, and never yawned until he was done. Those massive thoughts elaborated into strength as well as beauty, must have been "angels'food" to him, but to many Burke was insufferably dull.—To reverse the picture, every age has had some illiterate and enthusiastic men, whose rant on politics or religion has held the multitude chained as with a spell, and yet what could these do with those rapt admirers of Burke? The roaring of a steam-pipe is just as charming to them as this rant; it is mere sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal Both these classes are esteemed by their adrers eloquent; and yet each one has no charm for the admirers of the other.

The other species is made up of men who are able to charm all. The lovers of Burke, and the rabble, alike do homage here. The boy Rodgers, scarcely "in the body," drops the lantern he was holding one night, while Whitefield was preaching in the Philadelphia market-house; and the philosophic Franklin, under the same spell, violates his economical resolve, and gives all the money he has, and then seeks to borrow more for the same purpose. No one in the crowd is unmoved but the "old Broadbrim" by Franklin's side, and he paid no mean compliment to the magician, by saying to the conqueror of lightning, "Friend, at any other time I will lend thee all the asks, but now thee is not in thy right mind." In the chapels, the churches, or the streets, of London, in the swamps of Georgia, or among the staid people of Northampton, he was the same mighty man, whose soul breathed life and feeling upon "the sea of upturned faces" before him. It was not necessary to learn whether a man was a philosopher or a boor, but only whether he heard the man speak, and saw him weep out his thoughts, and act them out until they seemed tangible things, and not mere words. The fact of any one being unmoved by Whitefield's eloquence is not recorded.

A case very similar to this, and yet strangely dissimilar, we have in that meek, pale-faced, boyish, yet surpassingly facinating visitor to the land in which Whitefield secured his proudest triumphs—we mean John Summerfield. Little children wept, and godly grandmothers wiped their tear-blinded eyes while he preached. First and second childhood met on common ground, and that enchanted by the angelic melody of this child of heaven. Between these two extremes are embraced all classes; and misers, debauchees, philosophers, and unlearned men, were no more their own masters than the young or the aged child, when they stood in the same magic circle.

The differences between Whitefield and Summerfield are numerous, yet in this one respect they are alike, that men of all classes, capacities, and acquirements, listened to them with admiration and emotion. These names are alone in the pulpit, and they can be matched with some from the bar and forum. Sheridan may be called a mere declaimer, because his finest efforts were committed to paper and memorized; but the same fault must be alleged against Demosthenes. The mere circumstance of repeating or reading a manuscript, or that of purely unwritten speaking, is not vital. Robert Hall never failed to hold promiscuous audiences with some of his *memoriter* sermons, not less than with his extemporaneous efforts. Jonathan Edwards read some sermons, and yet persons were so wrought upon by him, as to be carried fainting from the house. On the other hand, we have reason to suppose that Patrick Henry had not the power to write out such orations as he spoke. Whilst the great ideas were thoroughly fixed by previous study the dress, the pathos, and the fire, were the inspiration of the moment. Orators, whose gifts affect all within their reach, may be found in these various classes. If Robert Hall ascended to the seventh heaven, usually on the inspiration of the hour, Samuel Davies reached the same exaltation through the severe ardor of the study. If Patrick Henry swept away opposition as a cobweb, by eloquent passions, which were never embodied by the pen, Richard Brinsley Sheridan achieved no less splendid triumph at Westminster, by declamation, every word of which had been penned at home. If Gilbert Tennent secured higher admiration in Boston than Whitefield, with sermons purely extemporaneous, his greater cotemporary, the elder Edwards, swayed men, as winds the sea, with accurately written and repeated sermons.

There is one fact in the history of our cel- [illegible] to them all. They have come from among the people, have felt the throbbing of the popular heart, and have learned to cast their own grandest ideas into the popular mould: Some speakers are as much strangers to mankind as if they had always lived in another planet, and men listen to them with contemptuous wonder. Men do not think or feel in this way, and for that reason they are unmoved. But let a man of genius come before men in any of the various modes of approach, with this popular descent and popular feeling, and he is certain to succeed.—Here is the reason why Hamlet and Macbeth freeze the blood, and Sheridan's "School for Scandal" almost murders men with laughter. Here is the reason why Henry maddened those fiery Virginians, and Chalmers wrought not only great but also simple minds to his purpose. Peter the Hermit might have preached crusades till this day, and without a direct use of this fact, never would have roused a soldier, or kindled a zealot. Hence also we may learn one secret of "Red Jacket's" noble effort in the council of his nation. He seemed but the heart and soul of every brave present, uttering the red man's wrongs and as the passionate words fell upon the ear, each snatched his hatchet, and uttered his curse. The council of savages, the camp, the bar, the forum, and the pulpit, exhibit the same demand for such eloquence as comes home to the heart of the people as its own warm beat, and breathing.

Patrick Henry was wont to experiment on living men long before he was aware of his own gifts. The right way of telling a story or presenting a truth, was his aim, and if we may credit his enthusiastic eulogist, never did Davy or Franklin feel more diligently after truth in science, than he for the mode of expression and thought, which would move common minds. He rightly judged that noble thoughts lost nothing of inherent value to a well furnished mind by being clothed in such language and figures as to move the simple. And we can easily know that Chalmers gained no small share of his prodigious power by his frequent and hearty communings with the common people. With this class no language is so familiar as the English Bible, and if any one will take the trouble to read Summerfield's sermon in behalf of the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum, he will find its Sampson's lock, not in its imagery or originality, but its master *Scripturalness*.

We remember another Boanerges, to be nameless, who once was preaching from the words, "And the great day of his wrath is come." The sermon was all wrath. Deeper and deeper did he plunge into the fiery abysses, until he seemed to have receded so far from Calvary that its cross was no longer visible. There was not a sunbeam of hope in the whole sermon, and when he sat down, his hearers and himself were in the utmost agony. A distinguished preacher arose to pray, and the first words which broke on the sobbing assembly were like Christ's words to the thief, full of comfort—"Lamb of God, we bless thee, that the great day of thy wrath is not yet come!" The cloud of outer darkness lifted from all hearts, and tears of joy followed the low wail of hopelessness. Whitefield himself never exhibited greater eloquence than this, and if any one will recall the religious excitements which swept through the South and West some years since, he will be convinced that this noble gift was not buried at Newburyport in the grave of its great master.

Who has forgotten some scenes in the early life of Mr. Clay, when even the stern features of the law relaxed into an amiable lenity, under the witchery of his words? Poor Hayne, once the idol of the South, what a glorious orator he was! He dashed his beautiful vessel against an iceberg, when he encountered Webster, and yet living men can testify that Fisher Ames was no more gifted in his generation, than Hayne was in this.—And when defeated, or rather crushed by the giant, his soul fretted itself away, and his whole history is summed up in this: "He died broken hearted!" Events still recent recall Winthrop appealing to the South and MacDowell to the North, in such moving words, that some hating, unwilling hearts were melted, and all bowed the knee to the genius of eloquence.

* * *

The Bridal Chamber.—A Western man in New York, writing home about the St. Nicholas Hotel, thus speaks of the bridal chamber:

'The walls of the 'bridal chamber' are entirely covered with fluted white satin, and I cannot find language to describe the gold trimmings, gorgeous drapery, etc. The bed is designed as a fairy bower, it stands in the centre of the floor, upon a broad cushion of white satin with mirrors at the foot. The bed is covered with the richest satin Brussels lace, and the sheets are of muslin; trimmed with lace, and the satin drapery is sustained by a canopy of burnished gold. This room can be occupied at $50 per day including board.

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☞ The proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Convention, recently held in New York City, were characterized as usual, by vindictive assaults upon the Union, the Constitution, and the Fugitive Slave Law. Several of the speakers expressed their gratification that since their last anniversary in New York, Calhoun, Clay and Webster had been numbered with the dead. Garrison, Phelps, and others of like ilk, expressed great sorrow that such a timan as George Washington had ever been permitted to vote!

From the Flag of our Union.

ELLA CORWIN,

OR

THE CHIEFTAIN'S OATH: A LEGEND OF NAUMKEAG.

BY BENJAMIN BARKER.

A bright and joyous creature was Ella Corwin, at the age of fifteen, a laughing, hoydenish, and thoughtless maiden, but a beautiful one withal, who delighted, when the summer time came on, to roam over the green hills and the rocky sea shore of her native village, which, although it nominally bore its present title, at the time of which we are speaking, (in the year 1671,) was [illegible] the people generally by the Indian [illegible]. The place has changed since that date, from a quiet village, to a populous city, and the improving hand of time, passing heavily over it has caused many of its green hills to be covered with busy workshops whose occupants have been found to be great adepts in turning nature into art, by levelling hills to valleys, and destroying every vestige of the former, as fast, and sometimes perhaps faster than was absolutely necessary. But there is one spot which neither time nor improvement has altered, a little grass covered hill, situated not a great ways from Hatherne's Point, near what is now called Salem neck.

It was on the little hill mentioned above, that Ella Corwin had chosen to rest, in company with a female companion, (whom we shall call Annette Arnold,) after revelling and romping about the green fields, for the greater part of the afternoon of a warm day in August, 1671.

'This is a beautiful spot to rest upon, do you not think it is, Annette?' said Ella, after the two had remained seated for a few moments, in silence.

'I certainly do think so, dear Ella,' replied Annette, 'for here we have an excellent view of the broad bay, and the fair islands which rest upon its now tranquil bosom, and—'

'A very picturesque view of several Indian wigwams,' laughingly interrupted Ella, 'whose very interesting occupants, the squaws and their papooses you can observe, are now busily engaged in sunning themselves in the glade below.'

'O, Ella,' answered Annette, sadly, 'how you do delight to turn everything into ridicule.'

'That's just what father tells me,' replied Ella, in the same light tone as before, 'so I suppose it is so,—but there, I declare I cannot help it, although perhaps as I grow older I shall grow wiser, and leave off my wild talk, at the same time that I drop my wild actions.'

I hope sincerly then, that that time will soon come,' replied Annette, who was more staid, more serious, and also somewhat older than her campanion.

'Pehaps it may come sooner than you expect it, dear Annette,' responded Ella, as a slight shade of sadness momentarily covered her fair brow,' as next week, I sail for England, there to be—'

'What?' interrupted Annette, eagerly.

'Married!' answered Ella.

'Ha—you going to be married,' repeated Annette, with unfeigned astonishment—' but no—you must certainly be joking now?'

'On the contrary,' answered Ella, 'I was never more serious in my life.'

'But did you not tell me, Ella, no longer ago than yesterday,' said Annette, earnestly, 'that you had plighted your troth to Kamara, the young chieftain of the Narragansetts who has lately come here, to learn something of the manners and customs of the English.'

'Certainly, Annette,' replied Ella, 'I did tell you that I engaged myself to Kamara, and that is the truth, but then it was all in fun you know.'

'What was all in fun, maiden,' exclaimed a strange voice, which proceeded from the lips of a tall, but handsome young Indian, who had approached the two girls unperceived, from the opposite side of the hill.

'For goodness sake, Kamara, where have you come from,' asked Ella somewhat startled at the chieftain's sudden appearance before her.

'From below,' answered Kamara, with a bitter sneer, 'where the squaws and papposes are busily engaged in the interesting occupation of sunning themselves.'

'Ha,' exclaimed Ella, so you have been listening to our conversation. That was a manly business, certainly.'

'Manly or not, I did listen to your conversation—and now, if you will deign to listen, I will tell you how I came to do so.'

'O I'll listen, fast enough—if that's all you want,' answered Ella, as her voice rung out in a clear loud laugh at the young chieftain's solemn earnestness.

Folding his arms, and regarding her with a look in which revenge, contempt and love seemed to be strangely blended, Kamara addressed Ella thus:

'But a little while ago, Kamara left his native tribe, and came here to Naumkeag, to learn the language of the pale faces, their manners and customs. Here he had not been long, before he saw the pale faced maiden who now sits before him, and loved her. Ay, Kamara loved the pale faced maden, because her feet were swift as those of the mountain deer, because her voice was soft as that of the summer nightingale and because her features were as beautiful as those of an angel, whom he had dreamt of, as dwelling in the spirit land: Kamara told this maiden of the love he bore towards her, told her that he for her sake would throw off his Indian habits, and try to become in language and manners even as the white man,—and she, what answer did she return to all this?'

'Ha, ha, ha,' laughed Ella. 'I suppose that means me. Well, good Kamara, go on, and tell the answer I did return to your long love story.'

'Did you not tell me,' bitterly replied Kamara, 'that if I waited patiently the lapse of three years, that you would then become my wife?'

'Yes,' answered Ella, 'and I have told perhaps a half dozen others the same story, but what of that? It was all said in fun.'

'In fun? and pray, what may that mean?' asked the Indian, scornfully.

'Why, it means,' answered Ella, carelessly, 'that I did not mean what I said, that's all.'

'That is all, is it?' said Kamara, bitterly, ''tis as I suspected. You have said enough Ella Corwin, now listen to the Chieftain's Oath. By yonder sun that is about to set over the graves of my fathers—by the wild forests, which the white man has ruthlessly stolen from the red Indian—by the green grass which nature has spread profusely beneath my feet—by the red blood which courses wildly through the veins of my tribes, I swear, on this spot, and in your presence, that, the life, either of your future husband, or your first born child, shall be the forfeit of your broken faith. Now, will Kamara go and join his tribe, cursing, scorning, hating, the white man and his faithless brood. Remember, Ella Corwin the Chieftain's Oath, Kamara is gone.'

So saying, the young chieftain quickly disappeared from the maiden's sight and as he did so, Ella turning to her companion, said,

'Don't you think Kamara talked very strangely, Annette?'

'If what he says is true; I think you must at least have acted strangely toward him.'

'O dear,' replied Ella, 'what makes you think so, Annette, because I saw fit to tease him a little.'

'You may possibly have teased him too much, Ella,' answered Annette.

'Oh I'll risk it,' said Ella, somewhat peevishly. 'I'll warrant he will forget all about it in less than a week.'

'An Indian never forgets,' replied Annette, earnestly.

'Well, I shall forget it, if he don't,' answered Ella 'so let us go home now, Annette, and say no more about it.'

Having thus spoken, Ella took her companion's arm, and then the two maidens proceeded to their respective homes.

* * * * * * * *

Five years passed away, like a midnight dream, and in the interim, Ella Corwin had become a wife and a mother. She had left her home for England a short time after the occurrence of the events before narrated, where she was married to a young physician, to whom, through the agency of her parents, she had been previously betrothed.

As we have before said, five years passed away, and then Ella Corwin or rather Ella Mason, accompanied by her husband and infant boy, returned to Naumkeag and became located in a small cottage near the Point before mentioned, which had been built there for them previously to their arrival.

It was a bright moonlight night, in the month of August, 1676, when, as the old house clock told the hour of eleven, Dr. Mason was called from the side of his much loved wife and child to attend upon a dying patient. The case was imperative, and would admit of no delay; so after imprinting a burning kiss upon the fair cheek of his sleeping wife, he quickly responded to the call which had been made upon his professional services.

No sooner had he got well clear of the house, than the tall form of an Indian warrior emerged from the concealment which had been afforded by the dark shadow of the building upon the grass, into the moonlight, and stealthily approached the outside door of the cottage. He tried the latch, and found to his great joy that the door had been left unfastened. Smiling triumphantly, the Indian, with light and wary footsteps entered the house. The next moment he stood by the bedside of her whom he had once known as Ella Corwin. Her first-born nestled by her side. They both slept soundly, quietly, and sweetly. Kamara stooped over them. Gently, very gently did he lift the infant in his arms; the next moment he was gone.—Still the mother slept on, as did her infant in Kamara's arms.

Two hours passed on, and then the husband and father returned to his home. Ella still slept, and as he gazed admiringly upon her beautiful features, he whispered her name

She awoke, looked tenderly up, and smiled.

'Where is our child, Ella?' asked the father, as he missed the infant from its accustomed place.

'The child is here, my love,' answered Ella,' as she confidently reached out her hand to clasp it to her bosom.

She could clasp nothing but the clear, white linen of the couch on which she lay.

'My God, Herbert,' she exclaimed, after a moment's terrible silence, 'our child is gone!'

'Where?'

'I know not,' exclaimed the frantic mother, as she jumped from the bed, and eagerly tore of its covering.

''Tis not here, 'tis not here; O God, my child! my boy! where is he! come to me, my Herbert; let me your mother hear you, and, ah, a light flashes upon my brow, a recollection—a horrid remembrance; the Indians, Herbert Mason, the Indians have got our child.'

'Let us lose no time then, in seeking him amongest them;' exclaimed the young physician, as raising a loaded rifle, he sprang out of the house, followed by his frantic wife, who still kept shrieking loudly for her child.

Hardly knowing whither they went, on, the bereaved parents ran, nor did they stop, until they stood on the verge of the Point, which looked out upon the calm waters of the harbor. Here about forty rods from the land, a dark object met their destracted view, from the midst of which a tall form arose.

The dark object, was an Indian canoe. The form that rose proudly from its midst, was that of Kamara, chieftain of the Narragansetts.

Lifting the tiny form of the infant boy high above his head, in a loud, clear, tone of voice, Kamara said, or rather shouted, 'Ella Corwin, this is not fun. Remember the chieftain's oath.'

A second elapsed, a light splash disturbed the calm serenity of the waters, as the light drapery of the infant boy sank beneath their level.

Another second, and the ball from Mason's rifle passed through Kamara's body; another and a heavier splash succeeded, and Kamara sank beneath the dark waves, triumphing wildly in revenge and death.

One more moment had scarcely passed, when the white drapery of the infant boy, appeared upon the surface of the waters; the mother still shrieked but the father rushed madly into the billows—succeeded in reaching his child and bearing it to the shore.

As he held it in his arms the mother gazed, O how wistfully, upon its pale wet features, but it moved not. There came a wild unearthly shriek from the mother's lips—my boy is dead! But it was not so, for the babe had heard its mother's voice, and as if it had by that been recalled from death, look up into the the face of its frantic parent and sweetly smiled.

The moral of our legend, is obvious.

* * *

The Family Opposed to Newspapers.—[illegible] man that don't take his county newspaper was in town yesterday. He thought the "New Constitution had been adopted, and was rejoicing because no more railroads, turnpikes or bridges could be built. He still believed that Gen. Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the Kamschatkians' had taken Cuba, and if so, where they had taken it. He had sold his corn for 25 cts.—(the price being 31) but on going to deposite the mony they told him it was mostly counterfeit, the only genuine bills being on the late "Bank of Circleville." The only good mony he had was some three cent peices, and these some sharper had run on him for half dimes! His old lady smoked a "cob pipe," and would not believe that any thing else could be used. One of the boys went to a blacksmith to be measured for a pair of shoes, and another mistook the market house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat-hook, he piously took a seat on a butcher's stall and listened to the auctioneer who he took for a preacher. He left before the "meetin" was out, and had no great opinion of the "sarmint." One of the girls took a lot of seed onions to the P. O. and tried to trade them for a letter. She had a baby which she carried in a 'sugar trough' stopping at times to rock it on the sidewalk. When it cried, she stuffed its mouth with an old sock and sang 'Barbara Allen.' The oldest boy had sold two "coon skins" and was on a "burst." When last seen he had called for a glass of "soda and water," and was soaking ginger bread and making wry faces. The shop keeper mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of saleratus and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But he'd been tell of soda and water, and was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke."—Some "town fellow" came in and called for a lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our "soaped" friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentleman and tried to get him to subscribe, but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "infernal unprovements," and thought "larnin" was a werry wicked invention' and cultivated nothing but wanity and wexation.

* * *

A Daguerreotype of a Fashionable Snob.—The following graphic sketch of a fashionable snob, as he appears on Broadway, we take from the *N. Y. Times*. Specimens of these creatures are sometimes seen in our streets, but they are fortunately scarce:

"It has a very large hat perched on its head, and it seems as if the weight of its head gear bent its body forward. Its neck is entirely buried by a huge rampart of coal collar that rises in a massive bastion from its narrow shoulders. Its hands are invisible, being lost in the mighty sleeves that look like those canvas pipes used for ventilating ships. Its legs are miraculous. One has often wandered in the field to see the slender stem of the poppy supporting the heavy seed head that nods so slumberously to and fro; and a like feeling of surprise now assails us at the manner in which the heavy head and bulkily dressed body of this singular being is sustained by the two slender and reed like members which the courtesy of society denominates legs. With a little stick stuck up one of its wide sleeves, tight shoes upon its little feet, its hat an angle of forty-five degrees, this curious variation of the human race, trots along the pavement, nodding to ladies, and smiling to other beings of his own species, and evidently perfectly satisfied that it is acquitting itself in the most admirable manner of all the duties."

* * *

The following eloquent extract is from a speech of the Hon. Edward Everett, in the the United States Senate.

"But, sir give us twenty-five years of peace. I do believe, sir, that this coming quarter of a century is to be the most important in our whole history. I do beseech you to let us have these twenty-five years at least of peace. Let those fertile wastes be filled up with swarming—millions—let this tide of immigration from Europe go on—let the steamer, the cannal, the railway, and especially let this great Pacific railway subdue these mighty distances and bring this vast extension into a span. Let us pay back the ingots of California gold with bars of Atlantic iron. Let agriculture clothe our vast wastes with waving plenty. Let the industrial and mechanic arts erect their peaceful fortress at the waterfalls. And then, sir, in the train of this growing population, let the printing office, the lecture room, the village schoolhouse; and the village church, be scattered over the country. And in these twenty years we shall exhibit a spectacle of national prosperity such as the world has never seen on so large a scale, and yet within the reach of a sober, practical contemplation."

* * *

Beautiful Sentiment.—We live in the midst of blessings, says Sir A. Park, till we are utterly insensible of their greatness, and of the source from whence they flow. We speak of our civilization, our arts, our freedom, our laws, and forget entirely how large a share is due to Christianity. Blot Christianity out of man's history, and what would his laws have been—what his civilization?—Christianity is mixed with our very being and our very life; there is not a familiar object around us which does not wear a different aspect because the light of Christian love is upon it—not a law which does not owe its truth and gentleness to Christianity—not a custom which cannot be traced in all its holy, beautiful parts, to the Gospel.

A Novel Method of Measuring Forensic Tediousness.—A member of the bar of one of the Eastern States, was noted for possessing all the attributes of a good advocate but one; he never knew when to stop; indeed, it sometimes seemed as if he never would stop. On one occasion he had completely exhausted the patience of the court, the jury, and the other counsel; still the stream of his eloquence ran on as glibly as ever. At last he made a splendid peroration; every one present experienced a feeling of relief, and every eye was turned towards him, expecting to see him take his seat.—But at this moment, to their astonishment and horror, he started off afresh on a new track "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "astron- [illegible]ted at a distance so remote from this earth, that there light, though it left them on the morning of creation, and has been traveling ever since, has not yet reached us." "Never mind, brother T.," interposed the opposing counsel, "*it will be sure to get here before you have done!*"

* * *

"Going East."—Some five thousand Missourians will pay a summer visit to the east this year, in search of health and pleasure. Some of them will go to the watering-places in New England, others to Cape May, and all to the World's Fair in New York.

* * *

"Pappy, I know what makes some persons call pistols, horse pistols." "Why my son?" "Because they kick so." "Mary, put that boy to bed, he is so sharp he will cut somebody."

* * *

The Three Sieves. Before we allow ourselves to find fault with any person behind his back, we should ask ourselves three questions: 1. Is it true? 2. Is it kind? 3. Is it necessary? (Dixie.

* * *

☞ Never marry till you can face the music of the butcher, grocer, dressmaker, twenty-three cousins, and—and—several babies!!

* * *

Polite society—a place where manners pass for too much, and morals for too little

* * *

Rhubarb, Gooseberry, Plum and Currant Pie. Make a good crust; lay a little round the sides of the dish; throw some sugar on the bottom, and put a little cup to suck in the juice; lay in the fruit, and put some more sugar at the top; then put in a very little water; wet the top of the crust that goes round inside the dish; put on the cover, and pinch the edges together. Cut the rhubarb into length of two inches, but do not skin it; only trim it at top and bottom.

* * *

Not very Encouraging. Mr. Gough stated in his recent lecture at Trenton, N. J., that 600,000 persons had signed the Pledge, and connected themselves with the Washingtonian movement, that of this number 450,000 had retrograded and violated the pledge; and either filled a drunkards grave or were miserable drunkards; that the original mover of the project now kept a low grocery in Baltimore, and was the best customer himself.

* * *

☞ A woman, an extremely hard case, followed ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio, from California, where she claims to have been legally married to him. She has plenty of money, and has established herself at a tavern not a great way from the Governor's residence, and haunts him continually. The Governor now represents the St. Clairsville District, O., in Congress.

* * *

It is said that the firm of Constable & Co., book publishers of Edinburgh, have offered Mrs. Stowe the sum of ten thousand dollars in hand, for a Temperance Tale, on the plan of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and half the proceeds of the work, after that sum is realized.

* * *

Ex-President Van Buren is going the rounds of fêtes and dinners in London. His name is in the list of guests at a grand ball given by the Austrian Ambassador, Count Colloredo, and also at the Earl of Clarendon's diplomatic dinner, in honor of Her Majesty's birthday.

* * *

As every dew drop on every flower-cup reflects the whole disc of the sun, and refracts its light in all the colors of the rainbow, and as all the stars of the firmament sleep in the bosom of each woodland lake, so the Diety bends to enshrine himself in each individual soul, so that the poorest in earthly wealth need not be disinherited of Heaven's.

* * *

The fast train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a few days since, when near Greensburg, attained the extraordinary speed of eighty miles per hour.—A perfectly straight stretch of ten miles was run in seven and a half minutes.

* * *

Has the "Stuff." Uncle Sam is reported to have in hard dollars, at the present time, about twenty millions! His income for 1853 is put down at $100,000,000.

* * *

The License Question in Washington. Complete official returns show 991 votes for licenses, and 1963 against. Every ward was against granting licenses except the 7th, which gave but two majority in favor. There is great rejoicing amongst the friends of temperance. What will the Congressmen do for brandy?

* * *

The Mount Vernon estate has been sold to a company, upon condition that Congress at the next session shall have the right to purchase over them. A cat in the meal.

* * *

The wits of London speak of Stafford House, where Mrs. Stowe had her levee, as "Aunt Harriet's Cabin." The Duchess' name is also "Harriet."

* * *

A monster hog, weighing *eleven hundred and nine pounds*, has been "delegated" to attend the World's Fair from Wisconsin.

* * *

A New York paper announces that "the barber pole" fashion of pantaloons will be out this week; the stripes ascend spirally around the leg, giving the wearer the appearance of a double barrelled corkscrew.

* * *

"Ik. Marvel" has given over the "Reveries of a Bachelor," and united himself in the matrimonial bonds with one of the fairest and most beautiful daughters of the Palmetto State.

* * *

The editor of the Mountain Banner, a North Carolina paper, says that during his absence, his wife set the type for four columns of the paper, prepared the copy, read the proofs, and wrote some editorials.

* * *

Mrs. Partington advises her friends to take no stock in caloric ships at present, as she is satisfied that the period is not far distant, when steamboats and locomotives will be propelled by the force of moral suasion.

* * *

In the Senate of New York, on Tuesday, the Maine Law bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 12. The Pacific railroad bill was also passed.

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

PARKVILLE:

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1853.

J. W. Bailey is our authorized agent at St. Joseph Mo., and will receive and receipt for all Monies due us

☞WE are authorized to announce JAMES G SPRATT, as a candidate for Probate Judge of Platte County, at the ensuing August election.

Salutation.

In accordance with established usage of newspaper publishers, it is expected we will, in the outset of our editorial duties, set forth in general language some of the prominent features of our future course. In regard to every business and pursuit in life, men have multifarious and diversified opinions; in nothing do they differ more widely or radically than in regard to conducting a public journal; and it is hardly to be expected that we, who are making our *debut* in these troubled times, when the political sea is driven and lashed into fury by every passion and prejudice which can actuate the human breast, should escape the censure and criticism which have been the common lot of all who have gone before us. By these various opinions and prejudices, however, we will not be swayed or influenced, but in catering for the public taste we will pursue the course, which to us seems marked out by duty and the one most conducive to the public good.

That the interests of this portion of the Platte Country required that a paper should be printed at this place, is certain and admitted by all; and it having fallen to our lot to commence the enterprise, it is but proper to state that our means are invested here, and that every measure affecting these interests will receive our warm and hearty support. But in advocating the interests of this portion of the great Platte Country, we will not be selfish or sectional, but will have a regard for the general welfare and prosperity of the State at at large.

Internal improvements have become the strength and glory of all our Eastern States, and is one of the means by which they are making such rapid strides toward refinement and luxury. Believing that all the advantages which have accrued to them may, also, by a judicious policy, be reaped by us, all measures of this character which are calculated to unfold the resources of the country, and to develop those true sources of power, which are rolling westward the car of American empire, will find in us an humble though zealous advocate.

The extension of the Pacific Railroad from Kansas through the Platte country to the Iowa line, with a view to its ultimate extension still further up the mighty Valley of the Missouri, forming emphatically the "Missouri Valley Railroad," is at this time a subject of engrossing interest, not only to upper Missouri, but to the entire State. We shall open our columns for its advocacy and solicit the advice and council of its friends: we shall present from time to time the facilities for building the road and the vast resources to sustain it. We will stir up our friends to work, in good time, to enable this portion of the State to retrieve her fallen fortunes in the next Legislature. We shall never cease our efforts till we see the iron horse speeding his way along the fertile valleys and through the pleasant villages of the far-famed and beautiful Platte.

We regard the great Central National Highway to the Pacific—the American Road to India—as one above party, the culminating point upon which the whole interest of the west should unite and revolve in unison and harmony.

In entering the vast field of American literature our aim will be to entertain, amuse and instruct, by presenting to our readers such matter, original and selected, as will be elevating in its tone and calculated to exalt and purify the taste, never pandering to the vulgar and vicious.

Our Government is one which was originated and established for the good of the people—the whole people; it was conceived and brought forth in times when men were exceedingly jealous of their liberties. The old Articles of Confederation had proven inefficient, they met together in convention, and our present Constitution, a government of limited powers, was the result of their deliberations. The prominent actors in that convention were the founders of the present great Democratic party, and regarding this party as the one best calculated to administer this government with honor and glory, we have planted ourselves upon its platform, here we have stuck our Jacob-staff and taken our bearings, here we shall let our compass settle and take our object. But it is certain the men and measures we sustain must foster the great interests of the country, and that we are opposed to warping the interests of the country to sustain men and measures. We have no commiseration for the wily demagogue who feeds on falsehood and detraction, whose brain is too hard to receive or too soft to retain the impression of any sound principle, whose highest ambition is to shuffle a deck of cards and drink and carouse with his fellows. Such a gentleman may expect to have the kinks jerked out of him when he presents himself for prominent position.

We shall devote a large share of our attention to the homes of our country, Agriculture, Horticulture, &c. A land beautiful as Eden needs skillful hands to improve it. We have set apart a portion of our space for these particular subjects, and will endeavor to cultivate a taste for rural improvement. In short we intend to make our paper suitable to the taste and genius of the times, and fully equal to the demands of the country.

These are the landmarks we have laid down and these our objects. With a perfect confidence in the liberality, intelligence and public spirit of the people, we have weighed anchor and our bark is now afloat and we only wait a freshening breeze to waft us forward. Kind friends warn us of many dangers, and point to the rocks on which we are to break and go to pieces. For all these warnings we are under obligations; yet we fear not; with a steady helm and a sharp look-out we expect to clear the shoals, run the straits and soon to find ourselves riding securely over the great bosom of the troubled waters before us.

The Weston *Reporter* thinks our paper will be an anomaly, from the fact that we say we will publish a thorough-going regular democratic journal. Well, we think differently; there are several papers within our knowledge of this very description, and we only desire to add another to the list. If diss eminating sound Democratic principles, standing up for the Constitution as it is, make ours an anomalous sheet, then the editor is right, and we plead guilty.

☞We have been told by several of our old river clerks, that the business of Parkville, is increasing in proportion faster than any town above St. Louis. This speaks volumes for the prosperity of our place.

DON'T DO IT.—When you walk into a Printing office whistling, and the printer tells you to whistle louder, don't you do it.

Late from the Mountains.

The Steamer Robt. Campbell arrived at our wharf last Friday from the Mountains. She has been absent about sixty-five days. The Campbell is one of our swiftest boats, and some idea of the vast regions above may be conceived from the time she has been steaming on our mighty river. She was 150 miles above the mouth of the Yellowstone. She had a fine run. Capt. Kip, a veteran mountain trader, came down on the Campbell, and is sojourning a few days with us. His family reside a few miles in the country. From him we learn that the water in the upper river near the mountains has been 4 feet higher than ever known before, owing to the deep snows in the mountains.—He says they have had only light seasonable rains in the spring and scarcely a drop during the month of June. Those of us who have seen the immense volume of water rushing by continually for the last five months have often made the anxious inquiry, "where does all this water come from?" The answer is now given, from the masses of snow melting in the gorges of the Rocky Mountains on the upper sources of the river. Capt. Kip says, the upper Indians, who always plant their corn in the bottoms, have had it all destroyed by the floods.—Had not a kind Providence suspended the usual rains all the bottoms below must have been swept. The snow had not all melted in the mountains when he left. He says the soil in the uplands above the mouth of the Little Missouri is poor, not much of it fit for cultivation. He says they raise fine potatoes, Indian corn (six weeks variety), peas, beans, oats, wheat and most garden vegetables, in the bottoms. They have no strawberries, blackberries or raspberries, as yet, but wild turnips, chokecherries, wild onions and service berries are abundant. They have a wild black currant, which is a handsome flowering shrub, with large fine fruit. They also have a few wild grapes and some choice plums lower down. He says there are some considerable bodies of pine in the mountains, but owing to falls, rocks, and rapids cannot be gotten out; but lower down there are occasional patches of cedar and pine, but no extensive bodies.

Trade has been good at the Forts although the Indians could not go out much in the mountains after Buffalo. The intense cold and deep snows drove them down from the mountains to the lower bottoms where the Indians usually encamp and the deep snows enabled them to catch them easily. Thus Providence in his great natural operations brought food to the poor Indian in one of the most inclement seasons, when the arm of the mighty hunter could not reach it. He says he was overtaken by snow storms on the 5th and 6th of November last, on his way up, about 400 miles north of this, and travelled most of the balance of the way up in deep snows. The severe cold killed some of his horses, and on one occasion, in a large prairie, he was overtaken by a heavy snow-storm when his compass became injured and would not traverse. The winds swept with violence over the bleak prairie—it was dark, he could see but little distance—it was impossible to tell what course to steer. Destruction seemed inevitable, when he broke open a trunk and found a small compass some friend had stowed away for him. With this they took their course, and after traveling twenty miles reached the point of a mountain where there was some brush. The perils of these mountain men would fill volumes with wonderful tales.—Capt. Kip says a good outfit was prepared for Gov. Stevens and his surveying expedition at Fort Union, mouth of the Yellow Stone; he had not arrived when he left. The Capt. thinks the way-business on a railroad through that region will never be very heavy.

THE MAILS.—We were receiving the mail three times a week from Barry, Clay County, and the nett proceeds of the Parkville Office were considerably more than paying for its transportation to and from Barry. We petitioned for the extension of the *daily* mail from Independence via Westport, Kansas, and Parkville, to Platte City, with the expectation of making it a stage route, when behold it was cut down to once a week! and it failed at that for the first week. "What parent, if a child ask bread will give him a stone?" Uncle Sam, emphatically Uncle Sam. We do not know through whose agency we have been wronged, or through whose inattention it was permitted. We call on those whose business it was to attend to the interests of their constituents to give us a little light so that we may attach the blame to the right source. Our citizens continue to carry the mail by private subscription twice a week between this place and Barry, the weekly mail from Kansas to Platte City being altogether inefficient to meet the wants of these commercial points and rapidly rising communities, and to afford mail connexion between the South-west and North-west portions of the State. As soon as we understand the whole matter we shall seek redress for these grievances. The mail should be brought from Kansas through the Wyandott nation to Parkville. It is the nearest route and a Post Office should be established in that nation. They form an intelligent and reading community and should be neglected no longer. The daily mail should be continued from Independence by Westport, Kansas, Wyandott and Parkville to Platte City, thus forming a direct line up the country, and a daily connexion most needed and most direct from the South side of the Missouri river to the North side. The business will justify a daily stage on the route.

OUR NAME.—Considerable objection has been made to our name, and some we believe, even make it a pretext for opposing our paper. If we had ransacked the whole catalogue of names we could not, perhaps, have found one less objectionable, and those who make this foundation for opposition, we conjecture are not sincere. The name suits us and this is sufficient, but we apprehend it will please others. To please all were impossible. It would be difficult to conceive one more pertinent or expressive. Industry is the fruitful parent of all the arts and sciences, and it is only through it that business is conducted at all, all these subjects are brought properly within our view. He who would set himself up as a sentinel over the industrial interests of the country, and should fail to report all matters political, which are of importance to the country, would be guilty of a palpable dereliction of duty. It is a subject legitimately before him, and one vitally affecting the very class of men whose interests he is expected to defend and protect. He should "cry aloud and spare not,"—meet faction and demagogueism on the threshold, and expose corruption even though it should be to the prejudice of men in high places.

We expect our paper to speak for itself, and if it be found worthy, to receive the generous support of every good citizen interested in our town's prosperity, whatever may be his politics. It should not be expected that we can pander to the taste and peculiarity of every one,—it ought to be remembered by all those wishing to build up this place, that sacrifices have to be made by individuals or no prominent measure calculated for the benefit of the whole can be effectual.

THE DEVIL REPUDIATES.—Our John says, when called the Devil, that "he has done nothing to be called by *such a name as that.*"

Pacific Railroad.

In looking over our exchanges we find with a few noble exceptions that the great Central route engrosses but little ttention, while the Southern Line—Southern and Northern—is kept continually before the people, urged by sectional interest. Now if the people of the United States are able at this time to build three roads to the Pacific, we should advocate the route from Fulton Arkansas through Northern Texas, El-Paso and Gila river; the Northern road from the Lakes to Puget's sound, and the central route up the Kansas through Utah to San Francisco. But if it be concluded that the Government can build but one we must lay aside sectional feeling—abandon the extremes and take the central which meets the wants of a majority of the American people at this time. Memphis, St. Louis, and Chicago seem to have forgotten that American Empire is moving Westward, even of them—that there is a power behind the throne that will be felt. Taking Kansas as the centre of a circle, make its diameter 800 miles and you encircle in this centre of the United States Territory, a body of land unequaled in fertility by any of equal extent on the globe. Already there are population and wealth here, and its resources are fast being developed. Let the Pacific Railroad then strike up the valley of the Kansas westward from this central point. Let the general Government give grants of land to build branches to Galveston, Texas, to Memphis, New Orleans and St. Louis, to Chicago, and to the Missouri. We shall hereafter show that the local business on these branches would support them independent of the business across the continent to the Pacific. What, says one, a road pay from Kansas to Minnesota, or from Kansas to Galveston? Yes, sir. Together they form the grandest trunk road on the continent, extending from the North to South piercing its centre. From St. Paul it would pass through central Iowa connecting with the principal cities on the upper Missouri, it would bear down through North Western Missouri—a region of unsurpassing beauty and fertility—building up her thriving towns and cities, passing on through a fine agricultural region, opening to the world the mineral and manufacturing resources of South Western Missouri, passing western Arkansas—the flower of the State—and the fine lands in the Cherokee nation, the splendid country on Upper Red River, and Trinity to the Gulf of Mexico—the best market in the world for productions of the Northern Interior. The tropical productions of the Gulf of Mexico—the sugar and cotton of Texas—would supply the interior and North and furnish the raw material to set in motion the water power of the South-Western Missouri and Minnesota, and open a new market for the Tobacco, Hemp and Grain growing regions of the interior. In this view are we not irresistibly led to the conclusion that this would be a paying road independent of its Eastern and Western connexion. It will be seen at a glance that a road from this great central region by the Iron mountain to Memphis, connecting with Charleston, Mobile and New Orleans would be important. Nor need we now urge the importance of the direct continuation of the main stem to St. Louis and Cincinnati. It is self evident and cannot be controverted. Were we asked to point to Chicago the most important of her R. R. projects, we would point to this branch of the Pacific Railroad from the mouth of Kansas. The whole line would run through a country of incalculable productive power, and there connecting her with a powerful interior and with the beautiful South West and Texas. Chicago will not be blind to her interests in this matter, nor must we forget that our own Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad connects all these central interest, direct with the great Atlantic cities. In future numbers we shall take up these various routs more in detail. Information of the vast resources and important rail road interests of these interior region should be disseminated at this critical time when the great routes are being marked out. In the smallest beginnings we should build in reference to the great future.

MESSRS EDITORS,—Through the medium of your Paper, the ladies of the Presbyterian Church of this place, would return their grateful acknowledgements to the Ladies of the Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, for the generous gift of a sweet-toned Melodeon. The Bible teaches us that "it is more blessed to give than to receive;" we hope in this instance the blessing may be mutual, and as Sabbath after Sabbath, it discourses for us sweet music, assisting our devotions, elevating our songs of praise, and thus raising our hearts to the giver of all good and perfect gift we will not forget to remember those who have so kindly brought us under such pleasing obligations.

We like to record such generous deeds! Whose soul is not revived, and whose pulsations are so nerved that they will not beat the quicker when they hear of a generous action. Our own hearts, too were cheered by the receipt of a list of 45 subscribers from the City of St. Joseph, thus giving timely encouragement to our humble efforts.—It is good too look away from the strife and turmoil of the world and walk in the green pastures beside the fraternal streams of Love and Good Will. How kindly do we feel toward the City of the Hills? and henceforth shall we rejoice with her in prosperity and sorrow with her in adversity. Long may she continue to prosper. EDS.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Hinson, of the firm of Peebles & Hinson, will be in Parkville within a few days, and will probably remain several weeks. Persons wanting work in his line will do well to call on him. We know the Dr. to be a skillful operator and a gentleman of the first water.

☞Any of our readers wishing to purchase goods, cannot judge better of a man's liberality than by refering to the Advertising columns of our Paper. A man that is too stingy to advertise cannot be expected to sell cheap goods. "A word to the wise" is sufficient.

☞A large circulation of Newspapers in a community is a sure indication of intelligence and prosperity. A man without akno wledge of what is going on in the wide world around him is not prepared for judicious action.

NEBRASKA CONVENTION.—Agreeably to public notice, this convention meets at Wyandott to day, we shall be there in person and report to our readers all matters of importance that may transpire.

☞Among the curiosities to be exhibited at the World's Fair, in New York, is a "log from Uncle Toms Cabin."

☞ We learn that several prisoners have been kicked out of one of our neighboring County Jails, for disorderly conduct—served 'em right.

THE BRUNSWICKER, always a good Paper, has changed hands. The Editors evince much spirit and good humor—we shall be happy to place it on our list of exchanges.

A number of typographical errors appear on our outside, owing to the proof having been read by an inexperienced hand.

For the Industrial Luminary.

MESSRS EDITORS:

As some account of the proceeding had in our town on the 4th inst. may not be unacceptable to your readers, I have concluded, though not accustomed to writing, to give you a short sketch, even if it serves no other purpose than to let it be known that the glorious anniversary of our National Independence is not entirely forgotten; and judging from the crowd that turned out, and the short notice given, I should say that some remembrance of olden times still lingers in the breasts of the descendants of our Revolutionary forefathers.

Sometime before sunrise in the morning of the 4th, the church bells were rung to call the citizens together, to raise the flag which had been prepared previously by the ladies; a goodly number were in attendance, and the stars and stripes were run up amid enthusiastic cheering.

About 9 o'clock the Sons, accompanied by the Cadets of Temperance, marched in procession through the streets to give notice that the time had arrived for the citizens to meet. At the Methodist Church they were joined by the Sunday School children and a large number of citizens, and marched on to the Presbyterian Church, when a volunteer choir sung Hail Columbia as the procession entered. After a prayer from the Rev. G. S. Woodward, an address was delivered by W. H. Miller Esq., which, under any circumstances would have been considered a praiseworthy effort, but considering the time given to prepare for it, was certainly surpassingly excellent, and I regret as no doubt all do, who heard Mr. Miller, that his modesty has caused him to decline furnishing a copy for publication, on account, he says, of its being very imperfect.

After Mr. Miller concluded several gentleman were called, who responded in a very happy manner, especially Col. Summers and Dr. Crusf, the first of whom in his usual forcible and happy manner uttered words that sent a thrill of patriotism through the veins of every one present. and the latter, being an Englishman by birth, though long since a citizen of our happy republic, gave his testimony in favor of our government as being the only one where freedom is really enjoyed, notwithstanding the boasted superiority of the British constitution over those of all other governments. After the speeches appropriate sentiments were proposed, which were cheered heartily, and of which I regret that I am unable to furnish you copies, suffice it to say, however, that they were patriotic, and the ladies were not forgoten. Several songs were sung by the choir, and it is unnecessary to say they were well executed, when it is known that Mrs. Clardy performed on the melodeon and Messrs Stevens and Goodyear led; and although we had no cannon to fire, the anvils from the blacksmith shops were charged and made to do efficient service in their stead. All of the ladies were present—nothing could have been done without them, for even

"Eden was wild till woman smiled."

Mr. Davis, Marshall of the day, performed his part admirably, and altogether everything passed off just as it should have done, and it is to be hoped that Parkville may have many such days to break upon her in the future, and that our country may long celebrate the day as having given birth to the most glorious and happy government in the world. WALTER.

For the Industrial Luminary.

THE DEATH OF THE BEATIFUL.

She withered slowly! 'twas like the fading
Of those beauteous flowers,
Whose sweetness oft has served to cheer,
Our sad and lonely hours.

They faded! yet 'twas not at once,
In an hour or a day,
But one by one, their bright leaves fell,
And thus they passed away!

She withered slowly! yet well I knew,
She would soon be called away!—
I saw the rosy tints of health
Grow fainter every day.

I saw those once bright lips grow pale
Her dark eyes lose their light,
At last she sweetly sank to rest;—
Her spirit took its flight.

Thus died the good, the beautiful!
Thus died the young—the fair!
Wafted by angels' wings to Heaven,
She dwells with angels there.

Oh! who would grieve at such a fate?
Who would not wish to die?
Could they but live, as she now lives
In bliss beyond the sky?

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:

As it will perhaps, be desirable to a proper arranging of the proceedings had on the memorable fourth of July, I will give you the proceedings as they occurred.

At half past nine o'clock the bell of the Methodist Church was rung for the assembling of the Sabbath School Children, and the citizens, at that place, at which time the Parkville Division of the Sons of Temperance, with the Section of the Junior Sons, formed a procession at their Hall, and marched to the Methodist Church, where they were joined by the Sabbath School children of both Sabbath Schools; the Chaplain and Orator of the day; and the Ladies and gentlemen that had assembled on the occasion; they were then marched to the Presbyterian Church in good order, (making a very imposing appearance,) the procession numbering several hundred. On arriving at the Church they were received at the door by the committee of arrangements, Messrs Nicholson Stephens and Burnes, who properly arranged and seated them. After which the throne of grace was addressed by Rev. Mr. Woodward the Chaplain, the Choir then sung Hail Columbia; Mr. Prewitt was then introduced to the Audience, (by the Marshal,) and read the Declaration of Independence; the Choir then sung "My country 'tis of thee," after which Mr. Miller was introduced to the audience and proceeded to deliver a most beatiful and thrilling oration suitable to the occasion, amid the cheers of the Gentlemen and smiles of the Ladies, who are ever ready to turn out on occasions of this kind, to cheer us in the noble deeds of our Fathers; and God grant that their deeds may ever live fresh in the memory of every American heart.

After which Rev. Mr. Woodward addressed the Children in a very beautiful and appropriate manner.

After which the choir sung the children's song.

The meeting was then addressed by assistant marshal, Mr. Summers, Geo. S. Park and others.

Toasts were then offered by the following Gentlemen, R. G. Stevens, esq., Col. F. Burnes, T. H. Starnes and Luther R. Stephens, Esqs.

The benediction was pronounced by the Chaplain, and the audience returned to their homes delighted with the proceedings of the day.

Respectfully your ob't. svt,
THOS. W. DAVIS,
Marshal of the day.

It is said that Santa Anna edits the "Universal," a newspaper distinguished for its abuse of the United States and our form of government.

WM. H. MILLER, ESQ.,

SIR: The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Citizens of Parkville at the late celebration of the anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, That Col. H. Summers, Thomas H. Starnes Esq., and Col. Fielding Burnes be appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Miller and request a copy of his address, delivered this day, for publication.

Hoping that you may comply with the above we remain your ob't servants,

WM. H. SUMMERS,
THOS. H. STARNES, } Com.
F. BURNES,

GENTLEMEN:

Your communication on the part of the Citizens of Parkville was duly received. I feel myself much flattered by the testimonial of their approbation in respect to my feeble effort to comply with their wishes on the 4th inst.

The brief notice given me to prepare the address; the many imperfections which it must necessarily contain, together with other reasons not requisite here to be mentioned, may I trust be considered sufficient to justify my withholding it from publication.

With high regard for yourselves and a due appreciation of the honor awarded me through the kind partiality of my fellow citizens.

I remain yours sincerely,
WM. H. MILLER.

COL. WM. H. SUMMERS,
THOS. H. STARNES, } Committee.
COL. F. BURNES,

☞ It will be seen by the following correspondence, that the HON. D. ATCHISON will address the citizens of Platte County, at Parkville, on Saturday the 6th of August. Subject: Central Pacific Railroad, and Nebraska Territory.

PARKVILLE, JULY 18th, 1853.

HON. D. R. ATCHISON:

DEAR SIR: We in conjunction with many others, your constituents, residing in this portion of the County having had as yet no opportunity of hearing an expression of your views as regards "Nebraska Territory," and the "Pacific Railroad," would request if not incompatible with duties more important, that you select some early day when the People may assemble at Parkville, for the purpose of hearing their "Senator" upon the above and other questions which may suggest themselves.

Respectfully your Obt. Servants,

Robert S. Kelley,	William H. Miller,
James Strang,	R. G. Stevens,
Lewis S. Fork,	J. Cunningham,
Charles S. Ringo,	Richard H. Ringo,
L. Hinkle,	S. R. Wages,
Thos. H. Starnes,	H. J. W. Edes,
Mason Hord;	George D. Elgin,
F. Burnes,	L. W. Caples,
M. T. Summers,	Thos. W. Davis,
C. P. Summers,	L. R. Stephens,
Geo. S. Park,	Rush McComas,
John Davis,	R. W. Jeans,
W. J. Paterson,	James Burney,
G. W. Gardiner,	N. S. Clardy,
W. W. Williams,	C. S. Clardy,
J. Kuykendal,	W. H. Summers.

PLATTE CITY, July, 24th. 1853.

Messrs R. S. KELLEY, W. H. MILLER, JAMES STRANG and others,

GENTLEMEN:

I have had the honor to recieve your letter of the 18th. inst., it will give me pleasure to comply with your request that I should, address the People of your portion of the County upon the subject of "Nebraska, and the rail road to the pacific;" this I will do on Saturday the 6th of August next.

Your ob't. Servant,
D. R. ATCHISON.

LIVE STOCK, &c.—We clip the following from the Sacramento *Union* of the 10th:—This day the market was well attended, and the sales were much larger than any time previous within the past month.

Horses—Best American rate at 6 and $700 per span; smaller size 4 and $500, some as low as $300; California $75 and 100, Ponies $55 and 65.

Mules—American and Spanish, medium size, $350 and 400; Pack Mules in good demand at $75 and 90, and some bring $100

Cattle—Plenty in market the last three days: sell at $225 and 250 per yoke readily.

Cows—Few in market and small demand

Wagons, Harness, &c—In good demand and bringing fair prices.

Saddles—American sell readily at 15, 20 and $25; California $45 and 50.

A RIP VAN WINKLE—The Rochester Democrat gives a detailed account of the extraordinary phenomenon presented in Monroe county of a man named Cornelius Broomer, who has slept for nearly five years, with only occasional interveales of wakefulness.

Mr. B is a full grown man of six feet two, and about thirty-seven years of age. He fell into his first deep sleep in June, 1848, and since that time has been awake at different periods from a few hours to four months at a time. The fit comes on instantly, his eyes close, his jaws are set, muscles contract, and his whole form is rigid, so that when standing in his sleep—which he has done for days together—it is not easy to pull him down. A seton at one time was applied to his back, at another time cayenne pepper, moistened with spirits of turpentine, was put in his mouth; but all experiments of physicians and others to drive off this lethargy have been fruitless. This man retains perfect health; pulse eighty, and without variation; takes but little food, which is given to him by prying open his jaws; when he awakes it is suddenly, and with a voracious appetite, having no recollection of what has transpired during his nap.

GALLANT ACT.—Yesterday morning a little boy, about six years of age, fell from the guards of the George Collier, and floated down stream. As he passed the Garden City, one of the deck hands jumped over board with the intention of saving him, in which heroic act he succeeded, amid the applauding of some two or three hundred people, attracted to the steamers by news of the exploit. On his reaching a safe plank with his little charge a subscription was made up for him as a reward for his humane bravery, which we are glad to know reached the amount of a hundred dollars. The name of the hero did not reach us, and we regret it, because we are not able to give it to the world.—*Missouri Democrat.*

"I believe that mine will be the fate of Abel," said a devoted wife to her husband one day.

"How so?" inquired the husband.

"Because Abel was killed by a club, and your club will kill me if you continue to go to it every night."

PARKVILLE PRICES CURRENT.

PARKVILLE, JULY 26, 1863.

Corrected weekly by Aspling & Stevens, Merchants, Produce Dealers and Steamboat Agents.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS:			
Pork,	per	100lbs	$5 00 to $6 00
Hemp,	"	"	$4 25 to $4 50
Beef,	"	"	$6 00 to $7 00
Lard	"	lb	9 to 10
Bacon, hog round	"	lb	7½ to 8
Tallow	"	"	8c
Hides, dried	"	"	6 to 7c
do green	"	"	3c
Wheat	"	bushel	75 to 85c
Flour S. fine	"	100lbs	$2 50
do E. S. fine	"	"	$2 75
do fine	"	"	$2 00
Feathers	"	lb	35c
Beeswax	"	"	20 to 25c
Butter	"	"	10 to 12c
Eggs (scarce)	"	doz	5 to 8c
Chickens	"	"	$1 50 to $2 00
Turkeys		each	40 to 75c
Beans, white	"	bushel	$1 25
do castor	"	"	75 to $1 00
Potatoes, Irish	"	"	30 to 60c
Jeans, common country	per	yard	50c
do mixed	"	"	75c
Linsey, common "	"	"	25 to 30c
Yarn socks good	"	pair	20 to 25c
GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.			
Coffee, Rio	per	lb	12 to 12½
do Laguira	'	'	12½c
Tea, Y. Hyson	'	'	50 to 75c
do Gunpowder	'	'	75 to $1 00
do Imperial	'	'	$1 00 to $1,35
Sugar, N. O.	'	'	6 to 7 and 8c
do refined	'	'	9c
do crushed	'	'	12½
Molasses, S. H.	'	gallon	60c
do plantation	'	'	40 to 50c
Whiskey, rectified by bbl			25c per gall
Brandy, domestic per gall			50 to 75c
do N. Y.	'	'	40 to 50c
Wine, Malaga,	'	'	60 to $1 00

By National Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 9.—P. M.

A despatch from Washington says that it is reported that Buchanan has resigned his appointment as Minister to England Bayly and Wise are candidates for England and France.

SWITZERLAND.—The prospect for the settlement of matters brightens. The blockade of the Peidmontese frontiers is expected soon to be raised.

In Turkish news everything is doubtful. Nothing has resulted as yet from the Porte's rejection of the ultimatum Nothing could be done till July 1, at which date it was thought Russia had not crossed the Danube.

An armed intervention from the other powers was reported and the statement is confirmed. Things do not look so peaceable.

The French and English fleets were at Tenedos.

The Pathfinder had arrived with dates of 27th April from Hong Kong, and 25th from Shanghai.

The capture of Nankin, and the subsequent defeat of the rebels is fully confirmed.

The Hong Kong *Herald* gives details of various cruelties practiced by the insurgents who made indiscriminate slaughter of priests as well as of the Manshows at Nankin. They enticed seven hundred Manshow women into one building and set fire to it; also, pressed the Chinese from fifteen to forty-five years of age into their service; they killed the children as useless, making cooks and scullions of the women. At Nankin the leader of the rebels was crowned Emperor. Fears were entertained at Canton that the rabble would rise on hearing the success of the rebels. The *Register* advises foreigners to be prepared for an emergency.

The exportation of rice has been prohibited in some districts. A letter from Hong Kong of 24th April states that Commodore Perry was about to proceed at once to Japan with the Mississippi and Saratoga. This had caused some uneasiness among the foreigners, as it would leave them comparatively unprotected.

TWO YOUNG MEN MURDERED.—In Cincinnati, on Sunday night, the 19th, two young men were wounded, both, it is supposed mortally. The particulars, says the *Gazette*, are, the two young men, named John Hadly and Martin Webber, were standing on the sidewalk, opposite their boarding-house, on Columbia near Vine street, about eleven o'clock Sunday night, when a party of young men came up, and, with provoking language, grossly insulted them. The young men became excited, and harsh words passed freely *pro* and *con*, when one of the attacking party drew a large knife, and with one blow cut a terrible gash on the left side of Hadley's head, severing his ear. He fell insensible to the pavement, where he bled profusely. Webber was struck on the back part of his head by a large boulder-stone, fracturing the skull, cutting a deep wound.

The villains then ran off. The neighbors carried the wounded men into their boarding-house, and Dr. Roelker was sent for, who dressed their wounds. Hadley has not been able to utter a word since, and up to eleven o'clock yesterday, was lying in a critical condition. His physician thinks he cannot recover. Webber, although in a dangerous condition, is able to speak and gives the above statement. It is probable that he cannot recover. From descriptions, the officers have succeeded in arresting three men named Clements H. Almerick, Henry Almerick and Barney Notter, who each were held in $10,000 bail for a further examination. In default of bail they were committed.

It is Goethe, we believe, who says: "T longer I live in the world the more cer I am that the great difference between m the great and the insignificant, is *energy*, vincible determination; and honest purp , once fixed, and then—victory! That qu y can do everything that *can* be done in he world; and no talents, no circumstance no opportunity, will make a man without i

Is it not so? Look at the greatest *Self-made Men* that have lived, and see if it be not. The discoverer Columbus was a weaver; Franklin was a journey-man printer; Niebhur was a peasant; Rollin the historian a cutler's apprentice, Burns a plowman; De Foe was a shoemaker's boy, and afterward a cabin boy; Virgil was a Roman baker's lad, and Hogarth an engraver's apprentice; Gifford was a shoemaker; Sir Richard Arkwright was a barber; Sir Humphrey Davy was a currier's apprentice; Kirk White was the son of a butcher, and himself a "butcher-boy;" the Empress Catherine of Russia was a peasant, and lived as a servant for many years; and even Shakespeare himself was poor and a menial.

What was it besides "energy," genius, "invisible determination," that *made* these great personages among the most renowned of the world?

MORMONS MOVING.—The officers of the Bluff City report the Mormons moving over the river in large numbers on their way to the Salt Lake. Kanesville is emptied of its California emigration.—*Missouri Democrat.*

From the Christian Observer.

Dr. Duffield's Letter.

A JOURNEY THROUGH PALESTINE.—General Aspects of the Country.—The Reviewed State of Agriculture.—The Hill Country South of Jerusalem.—The Country North of the Holy City. Turkey Threatened by Russia.

SMYRNA, May 13, 1853.

I improve the confinement and quietude of Quarantine in this port, to give you a brief sketch of my journey since I last wrote. The first thing that strongly impressed me after entering into Palestine, and indeed throughout Syria Coelo-Syria also, was the general aspect of the country, and the revived state of agriculture that displayed itself in them.—The country is unlike any thing I have ever seen in my part of the United States, and the only approximate resemblance to it in the geological structure of any region of my travels, is to be found among the lower Alps and the Appenines, especially* along the Northern shore of the Mediterranean from Nice and Genoa where the climate and productions, the rocks and terrace method of cultivation are very similar.

It was quite refreshing when coming out of the Wadi Arabeh, and having crossed Djhebel Safat, the lofty and sterile mountain on its Western side as we passed into "the promised land," to discern the appearance of verdure on the soil. That verdure was by no means comparable with the vividly green and thickly studded spires of grass like the locks of youth, which form the sod in England and in our northern States during the spring months; nor even with that of the Southern States, where its shoots are thinly scattered like the hairs upon the head of age. But there was enough to relieve the eye, and give the hue so grateful to the sight for which among the rocky barren hills of Arabia we had so long and painfully looked in vain. I suppose it was in a great degree owing to the striking contrast, that I felt more impressively than I had ever done, the soothing and refreshing beauty of the tinge of green, which suffused the vallies and the plains of Palestine and Syria.

To the South of Jerusalem, the region may well be styled "the hill country." The towering ridges of Jura, chalky limestone, rise in close proximity, spreading out their broad steep sides as if they had been originally designed by the Creator for terraces to hold and preserve soil. They are thrown together in every variety of combination, the deep narrow valleys between them being but the bed of winter torrents, and winding and branching in every direction, as if the hills had been planted without any respect to the general course of the mountains as with us, and simply so as to cluster in the region the greatest number. The hills have been upheaved, so as to present the different layers or strata of the rock, each one according to its thickness, from two to six or more feet, receding from the other as you ascend, and slightly dipping inwards, so as to form of themselves, rudely constructed terraces and platforms, to hold the soil and retain the rains sufficiently for irrigation. The soil and structure of the hills is admirably adapted for the cultivation of the grape; and every where, when you ascend their sides, you can trace the proofs of labor once bestowed in crumbling terraces rising to their very summits. As you view those which are uncultivated from the beds of the valleys and ravines at their base, they wear the aspect of desolation. But little else than rock and stones is seen. Not a tree retrives their nakedness. But when you come upon those on which the terraces has been restored and labor bestowed, the vine and olive, the fig and pomegranate tree cultivated, nothing can exceed the beauty of the scene. It was worth the fatigue of desert traveling to enjoy the surprise of delight experienced, when suddenly, as in passing through uncultivated grounds, the sloping sides of the hills near Hebron and their winding valleys covered with groves and vineyards, and terraced fields, in which the wheat and barley were growing luxuriantly, burst upon our view. It beguiled the tedium of confinement in the quarantine, there to look upon the bright and vivid scenes that rose to view, where yet remains the cave of Macphelah, in which sleep the remains of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and of Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah; and higher up upon the hill-side, the tomb of Jesse, the father of David. The valley of Eshcol and the plain Mamre, the Vale of Artas, where Solomon had his gardens, and his pools to water them yet remain, the plains of Bethlehem and the valley that opens to Jerusalem, were extremely cultivated, and somewhat wider than those we passed further South. They are by no means as spacious as one of our country might imagine; yet are they beautiful, and when in Israel's days of prosperity, they were tilled and fruitful to the very summit of their hills, must have been worthy of all the praise and admiration expressed by their ancient inhabitants.

North of Jerusalem, as you advance, the valleys grow wider. That of Shechem and the fat lands of Ephraim, excel those in the South; and the wide plain of Esdraelom, which sweeps from Jordan to the Mediterranean, reminded me of some of our noble prairies in the West. The Lebanon range of hills and mountains is more susceptible of cultivation, than those of Anti-Lebanon, and the Biekaa or great valley between, which stretches nearly from the base of Hermon to Baalbec, and thence to Aleppo, is capable of furnishing grain enough to bread all Syria. Lebanon yields at this day abundant grapes; and the revival of agriculture within the last 10 to 15 years, which excited greatly my surprise, as being beyond anything of which I had read, seems to intimate that the long period of desolation reigning in these lands is fast approaching to a close. The region around the lake of Tiberias or Gennesaret is exquisitely fine, and deserves all the praise bestowed upon it by Josephus, though, it yet lies extensively desolate, visited by the tented Arab with his flocks of sheep, goats, oxen and camels. It is a volcanic region, but its soil and climate seem adapted to produce the greatest amount and variety of fruits, both of the tropics and temperate zone. Except, however, round about Mount Tabor, in some occasional cultivated spots and in the vicinity of a few towns and villages, in different places, there is but one uniform feature both of the hills and vallies, that strikes an American with surprise, and seems to present a view so perfectly unlike his own country, and that is the nakedness of the land. It is shorn of its timber. No forests crown the mountain tops and sides, nor groves of wood and shading trees along the vallies cheer the eye and relieve the sameness of the scene. The chief beauty of Damascus, and that which gives it its greatest attraction, consists in the gardens and orchards of various growth, that surround and embower it. Birut also is attractive, and beautified by its mulberry groves, that cover the deep sands that lie between the sea-shores and the base of Lebanon. And Nablous or Shechem, though full of filth, has its compensating aspect in its luxuriant gardens.

But these are the chief exceptions I noticed on the route of my travel. The land has had its ages of rest. The governments that possessed it have oppressed their subjects, and but little inducement has been offered to bestow labor for its permanent endurement.—How wonderfully has God fulfilled his word and made it keep its Sabbaths. But it has been enriched by this means, and should England presently, as probably she may,—when the Turkish empire is dismembered and the despotic powers of Europe may seek to divide it among themselves,—be forced to take possession of Syria and Palestine, it is easy to see how rapidly they must rise, and with a rapid increase of their population and extensive cultivation of the soil, become a great and powerful empire. But five years would be sufficient under a stable benignant government to change the whole face of the country, and fill the land with its unwalled villages, which according to the predictions on record, it is at no distant day destined to possess.

Smyrna, May 16th.—The news from Constantinople this day is that the demand of Russia made by Menzhikoff for a recognized protectorate over all Greek Christians in Turkey; 2d the right of final sanction of the appointment of the patriarch, and 3d, the residence of an officer to be appointed by Russia as the patriarch's counsellor—has been refused by the Sultan and the ministry changed. The Czar's embassador, it is added has taken his departure. If these things are true, I should not be surprised to find myself in Constantinople in circumstances that will quicken my departure from it. I sail from this at 4 P. M., and expect to reach there on Wednesday morning.

Yours, &c.

* * *

AN EXCITING SCENE.—A year or two ago, as the steamer Southerner was on her departure from Charleston, S. C. for New York, our attention was attracted by a number of passengers on board, and the excitement of a large crowd which had gathered at a particular place on the vessel's deck. We made our way into the throng behind the captain, and soon found a man dressed in the garb of a Quaker, seated on what appeared to be a chest, declaring that it should not be opened unless those who opened it killed him. While he was thus acting, a voice from the chest (as if from a colored person in distress) said in a smothered tone:

"Let me out—I had rather go to massa. Oh! mercy! dis chile can't stan dis no how. Oh! golly, I can't stan dis any longer!"

"Look here? my friend," said the captain. "you'll please get off that chest."

"I'll do no such thing," he replied coolly.

"Oh, dear, luff me out dis!" came distinctly from the chest, as if the speaker was suffocating.

"Mate," said the captain, bring some men and take that person off that chest, and break it open."

The Quaker resisted, was seized by the passengers, all believing that he was stealing a darkey, contrary to the laws of the South, and held uncomfortably. The mate took an ax and forced the lid loose from the chest.

"Oh, don't! you'll kill me!" said the stifled voice. "I want to get out; I want to go back; oh, dear, I shall die!"

"Hold on a few minutes longer," said a good natured person, stepping out, "you shall soon be released."

Quite an intense feeling was now raised in the crowd, when the mate forced off the lid, and as it came from the box, an unearthly, demoniac laugh rang from the old clothes with which the chest was filled, and no sign of any living being was there. Amazement appeared on the countenances of the before angry, but now bewildered lookers on. We were shortly after let into the mystery, by the captain saying that he had forgotten that Wyman, the ventriloquist, was on board.—The genius was standing near, and nearly choking with laughter at the anxious faces of the spectators, and the excitement he had raised by thus waking up a nigger in a box.

* * *

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

The President and the Secretary of State, and indeed, I may say the whole Cabinet are just now, very closely engaged. They are coming now to the discharge of their urgent and proper duties. I should think that our foreign affairs, taken in all their aspects, commercial and political, would alone be of sufficient importance, at this time, to engage the attention of the Executive. There is reason to believe too, that the most serious attention has been given to these matters by our government, and that the instructions to ministers, and our general policy have been decided upon.

It would need no wizard to tell that the policy of the administration is of a higher tone and even more progressive, than that of its predecessors.

The President has lately admitted that the fishery question, was full of difficulty. It is an unsettled question, and one likely to remain unsettled. But nothing is to be apprehended from it but mutual excitement and contention between the parties immediately concerned, i. e. the American fishermen and the British authorities.

No serious difficulty, as between England and the United States, can grow out of the matter. At the same time, we are informed from authorities and even official sources, that fishermen are going out well armed, and intend to insist, I presume, upon all the rights that they enjoyed under the treaty of 1783.

The Executive government has, according to rumor, decided not to notice the proposition of the Mexican government for a treaty concerning the neutrality of the Tehuantepec Transit and the grant to the mixed or Sloo Company.

WASHINGTON, July 2.

It is rumored that the steamer Sultan has been ordered to the fishing grounds, if this is true the order was given only to meet the apprehensions of the fishermen.

* * *

THE new Territory of Washington, comprises that part of Oregon which lies north of the middle of the main channel of the Columbia river, to where it crosses the 46th degree of latitude, and thence along said degree of latitude to the top of the Rocky Mountains. The land occupied by missionary stations, not exceeding 640 acres to each, together with the improvements, is expressly reserved and confirmed to the missionary societies, respectively, which established the same.

* * *

The Deseret News contains but little news—its columns being chiefly filled with Church matters. By reference to its advertisements we learn that pretty much everything required in that community is produced at home—nails, chairs, brushes, brooms; and all manner of "Yankee Notions" are manufactured.

* * *

The King of Siam has become a subscriber to the "Maulmain Times." His subscription was sent under convoy of a military escort.

* * *

Snow fell to the depth four feet, week before last twelve miles east of Placerville. Calfornia, May 10th.

Mr. Hendrickson, near Independence, Mo., has a sheep one year old, from which he took a fleece of superior wool, this season, weighing seven and one half pounds. This is a specimen of Jackson county sheep.

A Miss Emily B. Majors, an accomplished and beautiful young lady, of Christian county, Ky., eloped with a Mr. T. Myers, of Hopkinsville, a few days ago.

Mexico.

Important Political News—The Hispano Mexican League—Warlike Preparation in Cuba.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, writing from Washington last Monday says:

It is rumored that the Government has been advised, from quarters entitled to the highest credit, of the celebration of a treaty between Spain and Mexico, for the re-annexation of the latter to the former. The treaty, it is stated, was solemnly signed by Generals Canedo and Santa Anna, while the latter was at Havana, subject to ratification by the Court of Madrid, and by the Mexican as soon as he should be firmly seated in the dictatorial chair. These ratifications have been received; and an expedition, it is said, is organized on the northern shore of Cuba, destined to carry six thousand Spanish troops to Vera Cruz, where they are to support the *coup d'etat*, which Santa Anna has resolved to attempt.

It is likewise asserted, that the departure of the expedition will be the signal for a general insurrection on the island. The Cubans are resolved not to let so capital a chance slip, without attempting their emancipation, and, if we may believe reliable authorities, the movement will certainly prove triumphant.

A gentleman who has the best opportunities of acquainting himself with the secret drift of things in Cuba, and who possesses the confidence of Government, writes: I am told Judge Crawford, the newly appointed Consul at the Havana, does not propose to enter upon the duties of his office until October. If this is so, depend upon it, he will never act as Consul. The fate of the Spanish authority will have been sealed ere then."

* * *

NEWSPAPER BY-LAWS.—A contemporary lays down the following pithy code of newspaper by-laws:—They are the best we have seen drawn up. 1. Be brief. This is the age of telegraphs and stenography. 2. Be pointed. Don't write all around a subject without hitting it. 3. State facts, but don't stop to moralize. It's a drowsy subject.—Let the reader do his own dreaming. 4. Eschew prefaces. Plunge at once into your subject, like a swimmer into cold water. 5. If you have written a sentence that you think particularly fine, draw your pen through it. A pet child is always the worst in the family. 6. Condense. Make sure that you have an idea, and then record it in the shortest possible terms; we want thoughts in their quintessence. 7. When your article is completed, write out nine-tenths of the adjectives. The English is a strong language but wont bear much "reducing." 8. Avoid all high-flown language. The plainest Anglo-Saxon words are the best. Never use stilts when legs will do as well. 9. Make your sentences short. Every period is a milestone—10. Write legibly. Don't let your manuscript look like the tracks of a spider half drowned in ink. We shant mistake any one for a genius, though he write as crabidly as Napoleon.

* * *

PRIME PEOPLE.—There is a set of people whom I cannot bear—pinks of fashionable propriety—whose every word is concise, and whose every movement is unexceptionable; but who, though well versed in all the categories of polite behavior, have not a particle of soul or cordiality about them. We allow that their manners may be abundantly correct. There may be elegance in every gesture, and gracefulness in every position; not a smile out of place, and not a step that would not bear the measurement of the severest scrutiny. This is all very fine; but what I want is the heart and the gaiety of social intercourse—the frankness that speaks ease and animation—the eye that speaks affability to all, that chases timidity from every bosom, and tells every man in the company to be confident and happy. This is what I conceive to be the virtue of the text, and not the sickening formality of those who walk by rule, and would reduce the whole human life to a wire bound system of misery and constraint. —*Dr. Chalmers.*

* * *

NEW TERRITORY—ALHARRA.—The Washington Union contains a communication from Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. in which he describes a section of country which is known by the name of Alharra. He says it is an attractive, well timbered and fertile area of country, lying immediately west of the Rocky Mountains in mild, temperate latitude to which, for the purpose of distinct allusion he applies the aboriginal term. The area is about fifty miles broad, and lies parallel to the Rocky Mountains for a distance of several hundred miles. It gives rise to both of the main and numerous sub-affluents of the Columbia River. It is a high plain which is cut through by those affluents, of a most fertile character, bearing trees, and in some places high grass; and while the stream creates abundant water power for lumber and grain mills, and machinery, they are free or nearly free, from inundation of banks. This district probably comprehends twenty-five thousand square miles, and if its capacities of production have been correctly estimated, would sustain a population greater than some of the Eastern and Atlantic States.

* * *

POULTRY AND EGGS.—I do a small business in raising and putting up garden seeds. One year ago last fall, as I was cleaning out some red pepper seeds in my back yard, I threw the shucks and chaff promiscuously about. I soon observed my hens picking them up and swallowing them with great avidity. They soon commenced laying eggs though they had laid none for a month. I fed them regularly, two or three times a week since then, with red pepper, and they have never stopped laying, summer or winter, spring or fall, except while they were hatching their chickens, and I am confident, from more than a years experience, that by this method, hens may be made to lay the year round.—*Dollar Newspaper.*

* * *

POISON ANTIDOTES.—For oil of vitrol, or aquafortis, give large doses of magnesia and water, or equal parts of soft soap and water.

For oxalic acid, give an emetic of mustard and water, afterwards mucilages and small doses of laudanum.

For opium or laudnum, give an emetic of mustard, and use constant motion, and if possible, the stomach pump.

For arsenic, doses of magnesia are useful, but freshly prepared hydrated oxide of iron is best.

If frost bitten, take and rub with spirits of turpentine.

For insects taken into the stomach, drink a small quantity of vinegar and salt.

For corrosive sublimate, give the whites of eggs mixed with water until free vomiting takes place.

* * *

The fragments of the bachelor who "burst into tears," on reading Fanny Fern's description of the happiness of married life, have been found.

* * *

We are never satisfied with our opinions, whatever we may pretend, till they are gratified and confirmed by the suffrages of the rest of mankind. we dispute and wrangle for ever; we endeavor to get men to come to us when we do not come to them.

Ole Bull's Norwegian Colony of 140,000 acres in Potter county, Pa., is said to be highly prosperous. The principal town, called Oleana, already contains a population of 700. Ole Bull has built himself a beautiful Norwegian cottage for a summer residence, and proposes to establish a polytechnic school in his colony for the advancement of the arts and sciences generally, to be conducted by the most scientific men of Europe. His plan is to make it a civil military school, to be open for the youth of the Union, and to connect the sciences with the arts.

* * *

FRANCE.—The proposed action of France on the Turkish question, was not officially known. It was reported that the Emperor had prepared a formal note to Russia demanding to know whether she meant war or peace, France being ready for either.—The report adds that Napoleon consented to withhold the note at the earnest entreaties of Mr. Kisscleff, Russian Minister.

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Wm. Bowlin deceased, will apply at the next September term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

L. SHEPARD.
jy26 4w Administrator.

RINGO & DALE,

HAVE now on hand an extensive stock of goods, which they, will sell at exceedingly low prices, in order to make room for our fall supply. All we wish is, that our friends and customers will give us a call; we think we can offer such inducement that they will buy of necessity.—Our stock consists in part of the following articles.

DRESS GOODS, BAREGES AND BAREGE DE LAINES, TISSUES AND CHALLEYS, LAWNS AND GINGHAMS, FIGURED AND PLAIN DRESS SILKS,

together with other dress goods.

Swisses, Jaconets, Tarletons and Cambrics, Jaconet and Swiss Edgings, Thread and Linen Edgings and Inserting, French Worked Collars, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves and Cuffs, all kinds of Linens, Cottonades, Tickings, Plaid Cottons, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cloth, Cassimeres and Satinets, Silk Satin and Marseilles Vestings, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Hosiery, Ribbons and Trimmings, in fact all kinds of furnishing goods.

Also, a large lot of Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Queensware and Glassware, together with a large and well selected Stock of Groceries.

Also, a large lot of ready made clothing.

We wish to buy all kinds of Produce, for which we will pay the highest market price, in cash or goods, give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

jy 26 RINGO & DALE.

THE PIONEER STORE.

ASPLING & STEVENS,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c., &c.

THE fact of our having been engaged in the Mercantile business in Parkville for the last seven years is proof that we are the Pioneers of Parkville. We are now in receipt of a large and cheap assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which we now offer to the public at our old stand, at the lowest figures possible. Our object is to make quick sales, which we are determined to do by really putting our goods down as low as any house in this town can do.

Our old friends and customers who have heretofore so liberally patronized us, and all who come to our town are earnestly requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing, and we promise them they shall not go elsewhere to buy goods cheaper.

Our Stock consists of every variety of goods usually kept in a Town Store.

We are daily expecting a large stock of Goods from the City of Baltimore, which cannot be excelled for beauty and cheapness.

We expect the farmers of Platte to bring their WHEAT in to us, and we promise them that we will pay as high a price for ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE, as our neighboring towns.

☞ Don't forget when you come to town to call in at the PIONEER STORE of

jy26 ASPLING & STEVENS

WANTED.

WHEAT, Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Beeswax, Flax and Tow-Linen, Eggs, Butter, Potatoes &c., &c., in exchange for goods, or cash.

jy26 ASPLING & STEVENS.

THEY TOOK MY BOOKS AWAY.

ALL persons having Books in their possession belonging to the undersigned, are requested to return the same immediately.

jy26 R. S. KELLEY.

100,000 BUSHELS Wheat wanted at our Mill, for which the highest cash price will be paid by

jy26 tf ASPLING & STEVENS.

BACON HAMS—A few thousand pounds of good Bacon Hams, for family use for sale low by ASPLING & STEVENS.

jy26 tf

HOUSE TO LET—A House with two rooms and a kitchen, suitable for a small family, and situated in a good neighborhood, can be had for a small rent by applying to

jy26 tf ASPLING & STEVENS.

FOR RENT,

OR Lease for a term of years a new Hotel which I am just finishing. It is eligibly situated and is the largest and most commodious Hotel West of St. Louis. It will be rented on reasonable terms to a good Tenant Apply to

jy26 GEO. S. PARKS

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

PARKVILLE, Mo.

Prewett & Elgin,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, VARNISHES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.

WE keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock, suited to the wants of the upper country, and of the "Best" quality, always ordering the "best" the market affords.

Also, we expect to keep on hand a complete assortment of school and miscellaneous Books, Stationary &c., Our stock consists in part as follows

100	lbs	bicarb soda;	30	lbs	cream tartar;
100	"	sal soda;	100	"	camphor;
20	"	tartaric acid;	100	"	epsom salts;
20	"	cape aloes.	20	"	soo "
20	"	gum shellac;	10	"	gum copal;
25	"	" assafoetida;	20	"	" myrrh;
10	"	turkey opium	10	"	English calomel
20	"	American calmomel			
10	"	English and American blue mass;			
1	"	Iodine	5	lbs	Iodide Potash;
5	"	chloroform;	50	oz	quinine;
20	"	sugar lead;	6	doz	Bushton & Charless codliver Oil;
25	"	E I arrow root;			
20	"	carb ammonia;			
10	"	corrosive sublimate;	5	lbs	red percipitate;
25	"	yds adhesive plaster;	10	"	aqua ammonia;
			10	"	sulph'ic ether;
15	"	spt. nitre dulcis;	100	"	madder;
25	"	indigo;	20	"	race ginger;
20	"	Tapioca;	25	"	sago;
200	gal.	linseed oil,	100	gal.	fish oil;
200	"	turpentine;	20	"	copal varnish;
20	"	japan varnish;	10	"	coach varnish;
10	"	leather varnish;	10	"	patent Furniture varnish;
45	"	lard oil (lamp)			

Large stock Window Glass various sizes.

With a great variety of other articles to numerous to mention. Our Stock will always be full and complete. We invite the particular attention of Physicians and others; and think we can give general satisfaction.

We are, also, Agents all the popular Patent and Proprietary Medicines of the day. jy 26

L. D. BIRD, Weston. WM. H. MILLER. Parkville.

BIRD & MILLER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

jy 26

AUSTIN A. KING, Richmond. THOMAS H. STARNES, Parkville.

KING & STARNES,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

WILL give their joint attention to all business entrusted to them in the Courts of Platte, Buchanan and Andrew Counties.

THOMAS ASPLING. RODERICK C. STEVENS

Aspling & Stevens,

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER STS., PARKVILLE.

ALL business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. jy26 1y

M. T. SUMMERS. C. P. SUMMERS.

M. T. SUMMERS & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps,

AND IN FACT EVERY THING THE market requires, at the sign of the cheapest store in Town. H. T. & C. P. SUMMERS.

jy 26 Water Street, Parkville, Mo.

IN store and for sale 100 Bbls. salt.

jy26 M. T. & C. P. SUMMERS.

IN store and for sale 100 bbls. salt

jy26 M. T. & C. P. SUMMERS

Family Grocery Store.

WATER STREET, PARKVILLE,

MISSOURI.

THE undersigned has in store and for sale a fine assortment of family groceries, which will be sold LOW for cash or on short time to prompt men, either at wholesale or retail. I ask the people to give me a call, as I am confident that I can do as well by them as any other house in upper Missouri. E. W. EDGAR.

jy26.

CHEAP GOODS!

MASON HORD,

PARKVILLE MISSOURI,

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.

all of which he offers for sale at the lowest market price for cash, or on time to punctual men. jy26

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers wish to sell 40 acres of excellent land, situated in Platte County, 1½ miles East of Parkville. It is heavily timbered and has first rate water. Apply to

J. F. BROADHURST, or
jy26 ISAIAH FORBION.

New Ferry.

THE subscriber having received license, and established a Ferry between Parkville and Nebraska Territory is now prepared, and will be at all reasonable hours ready to accommodate those who may wish to cross. His Boat is new and safe, under the charge of experienced Ferrymen, of sufficient capacity to take Waggons and stock of all kinds.

Persons wishing to cross the Missouri River will find it decidedly advantageous to make this their point.

It is the best point to cross and go down by Wyandott, Kansas, Westport to Independence. Travellers from the North and East going into the heart of Nebraska or to the Southwest part of this State or to Texas, will cross here and take the Military road south. They will find this the most direct road connecting the Northwest portions of the Mississippi Valley with the great South West. And it is the most eligible point to cross and take the Military road westward for those going to Santa Fe, Salt Lake, California and Oregon, and for those below, going to and from Fort Leavenworth and the new Fort on Kansas river.

jy26. JAMES M. KUYKENDAL.

F. Burns & Co.,

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

AND THE PLACE TO OBTAIN THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

WE DO NOT wish to humbug the people with the oft told tale of selling goods for less prices than they can be manufactured for, yet we do wish to impress upon the minds of the people of Platte, this fact, that we purchase our goods in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and can make it to the advantage of any one wishing to purchase to give us a call. All we ask is a fair trial of our disposition to advance the interests of our customers, by selling them good and cheap goods, and giving them the highest prices for their produce. We will always have on hand a large and well selected stock of the most fashionable

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE TIN WARE, GROCERIES, SADDLERY, BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS,

And every and anything else usually kept in a country store, which we promise shall be of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

We will at all times pay the highest market prices for all kinds of produce. Cash paid for Hemp, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Storage and Hemp Baleing.

jy26 tf F. BURNS & CO.

The People's Furniture Halls.

PARK & ASHBY—PARKVILLE, MO.

THE Subscribers invite attention to their stock of Furniture, which has been selected with particular reference to the Country Trade, and consists in part of the following articles:

Marble top Dress Bureaus;
Plain Mahogany Bureaus;
Walnut Veneered Bureaus;
Sofas—well selected;
Wardrobes—a variety;
Secretaries—very neat;
Book Cases—approved style;
Lounges—double and single;
Shower Baths—patent;
Tables of every kind;
Washstands—of the best materials;
Common one and two drawer Stands;
Walnut and Cherry Fall Leaf "
10 doz slat back Chairs;
4 doz banister back "
3 doz Scallop " "
4 doz Boston " "
2 doz painted Taylor "
2 doz common Cane Seats "
2 doz painted Grecian "
2 doz wood seat Rockers;
4 doz Children's Chairs—assorted;
1 doz Tin Safes, of the best quality;
Side Boards;
Cottage Bedsteads;
Misses Bedsteads;
Common Bedsteads of every description;
Cane seat and back Rockers;
Spring seat " "

And many other articles in that line. We intend to keep our stock full and complete, by constantly ordering such articles as are in demand, and the public will thus be enabled to obtain any article they may desire by calling at our Ware Rooms.

Our Rooms are situated in Park's Stone building Water street, East of the branch. jy26

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

PARK & ASHBY

HAVE on hand a General assortment of Lumber, Doors, Sash, &c., &c.

Also—just received, 100 Bushels Cow Hair, all of which we offer for sale very low for cash.

We particularly invite the attention of Builders and others to our assortment of Lumber—Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Clear Stuff, and a variety of building materials. We are constantly receiving additions, and intend to keep our assortment full and complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

We are in Park's Stone Building. jy20

THE
INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PARKVILLE, MO., BY
PARK & CUNDIFF,

WILL GIVE to its readers in as short and concise a manner as possible the most valuable information, on the following topics:

We shall give the general news of the day from all quarters, both in our own and foreign countries, and all political movements both at home and abroad. We shall notice Congressional and Legislative reports, proceedings of public meetings, and whatever may be of importance to the community. We shall endeavor from time to time to furnish leading articles upon all matters of importance to the dweller in the Missouri valley.

The Political principles will be Democratic.—The Editors hold to free and independent expression of opinion, tempered in all cases with reason, judgement and a decent respect for the opinions of others. We hope so to conduct our paper, that even those who differ from us in politics will take it on account of the other useful matter it contains. In the personal politics of the day, we shall follow the scriptural rule "By their Fruit ye shall know them." We may ask the candidate the following inconvenient questions. Has he conducted his own affairs with skill and discretion? Thereby affording a guarantee that he will conduct public affairs ably? Has he the requisite Intelligence, the Information, the Ability, and the Integrity?—Has he lent a helping hand to lay well the foundations of our Republican Institution? Has he contributed to build the schoolhouse? Does he visit the school and advocate the cause of Education? Does he contribute to build the churches in his neighborhood and use every means in his power to extend knowledge and moral principles among the people? Is he a friend of Internal Improvement? Is he wide awake and ready to compass sea and land to advance the Interest of his country? and after weighing in the balance with these questions if he is found wanting, we shall lay him aside. We shall endeavor to perpetuate the good gained by past experience and avoid the evils that have grown up. Our object will be to enlighten and elevate public sentiment and to infuse into society purer principles of action. To discountenance interference with the local institutions of our country and to substitute reason and enlightened, liberal and candid judgement for prejudice and personal detraction in all our discussions. We shall not confine our Patriotism to sectional limits but inculcate the purest devotion to the American Union. Situated on the Western Borders of Missouri, looking out upon the beatiful Groves and Prairies of Nebraska now inviting the hand of civilization, we shall keep our readers informed of all matters of interest there, as the country opens for settlers.—It is hardly realized that half of the American Territory lies West of us and is opening to American Citizens, and that places once classed as deserts for want of timber, are fertile and ready for the abode of man, only requiring him to raise his timber. Whatever of interest shall transpire in the Valley of Missouri, and the vast regions westward as new sections open for settlement, and new communities spring up we shall duly chronicle, and faithfully report the progress of civilization up the Missouri and Westward.

The current literature of the day will not be neglected. Liberal extracts will be made from our best reviews and Magazines, keeping in view a high moral tone. New works, and the new inventions will be noticed. There is now in the west an intelligent class of ladies requiring a peculiar literature. Special pains will be taken to publish the best productions of female writers, in prose and poetry, to give biographical sketches of illustrious females, to inform them in all the domestic and rural arts, and to select from the news and literature of the world those facts and ideas suitable to their taste and genius, thus to point the path of their true destiny.

Subjects connected with scientific and practical agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, farm buildings, cotages, fruit trees, flowers, landscape and kitchen gardening, and the rearing of stock, will constitute a leading feature in the columns of our paper.

We shall select articles for the Industrial Luminary from the best agricultural Journals of the day and articles from Practical writers on the above topics will enrich its colums.

Occasionally a column or more of the paper, will be given to an extensive review of the markets, the present and probable prices of produce, grain, cattle, provisions lumber, &c.; and commerce and intercommunication will receive that attention its importance demands. Communications from practical business men are solicited, and if we can enlist an able corps of correspondents united with untiring industry on our part, we shall be able to keep pace with American progress to open to view the vast resources of Upper Missouri and make our paper truly an Industrial Luminary.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE "CHINESE" AGUE KILLER, FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

HAVE you pains in your limbs, send to St. Louis for the "Chinese Liniment;"

Have you the Cholera, "Chinese Drops" are instant and certain cure;

Have you diseases of the Skin, the "Chinese Perfector" cures effectually;

Have you Rheumatism or Gout, the "Chinese Penetrator" requires only one application;

Have your infants become sickly, the "Chinese Medicator" enlivens;

Have you Sore Eyes, try the "Chinese Celestial;"

Have you fits, try the "Chinese Lanariam;"

Have you Lame Horses, try the "Chinese Cavalerian;"

Have you what ignorant Doctors call Mercurial Diseases, send to St. Louis for the "Chinese Armorial"—it heals directly;

Have you the "Yellow Fever Killer," send for it and keep it by you.

The Chinese have only one price, one dollar for each kind.

The medicine will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, with directions for use.

☞ Address Dr. FREDERICK ROBERTSON, "Chinese Drug Store," No 84½ Fourth street, St. Louis, Missouri. Our terms are in advance and post paid.

We have had orders for over twenty-thousand dollars worth in one month; and being pleasant to take as well as effecting cures so quick, we can hardly find time to answer all inquiries made by correspondents. Our "Minister to China" has our instructions for procuring a regular supply direct from China, and we will soon be able to fill our orders from Europe, Africa, North and South America. jy26

POST OFFICE STAMPS.

TO POST MASTERS.—The advertiser, Postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland, is the first person in the United States who conceived and undertook extensively to publish the idea of furnishing all the Post Offices in the country with cheap Stamps. All Stamps made by him are warranted equal or superior to any other that can be procured for the same price, and whenever any are sent out in any manner defective or dissatisfactory, duplicates will be forwarded, on notice, without extra charge. All who order a set of Stamps, with a full set of changes for dates, only two dollars (for thirty) pieces shall be kept in Stamps AD LIBITUM. Full set with change, $1.

When Stamps are neatly made, with turned handles and screw, same style as the Regular Post Office stamps, durable, efficient and warranted, one to two dollars only, and special authority to send by mail free.

Address P. M., Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland. jy26

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joshua McGuire, deceased, will apply at the next September term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

jy26 4w JACOB SMELSER, Adm'r.

Final Settlemtnt.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of David Ashby, deceased, will apply at the next September term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

jy22 4w. L. SHEPARD, Adm'x.

JOB WORK of all kinds done at this Office with neatness and despatch.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the [illegible] Advocate.

The Flowers.

The flowers! the flowers! they smile for all,
By Cottage door and princely Hall,
They brighten in the [illegible] fair,
And fill with sweets the [illegible] air,
They spring in forest [illegible] and [illegible]—
On mountain tops they brave the cold,
And I have heard that Ocean blue
Sweeps over flowers of [illegible] hue.

And ever find they sweet employ,
Those messengers of joy—
They glance along the shaded way
Where oft the merry school-boys play,
Half [illegible] in apron clean and neat,
Out at the sides they love to peep;
Or [illegible], like some [illegible] hand—
The richest vase in all the land.

The flowers! the flowers! are taught of God
They blossomed where the Savior trod,
He saw them innocent and fair
Sustained by Heaven's unpurchased care;
And to the pure and holy eyes,
They more than equalled Syrian dyes
The Eastern monarch famed of old,
In robes of purple wrought with gold,
Must to the Lily of the field
The glory of his [illegible] yield.

A Historical Sketch of Ancient Agriculture.

When the earth was fresh from the hand of its Maker, and man was young and untutored, the divine Author came down to Earth and set the example and assigned to man his primitive duties, in Genesis we read:

"And the Lord God planted a Garden eastward in Eden; and there he put the man whom he had formed.

"And out of the Ground made the Lord God to grow every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food.

"And the Lord God took the man, and put him in the Garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it."

Blessed days of primeval innocence! when man walked with his Maker in the cool of the evening among the flowers and fruits of Paradise. Although the earth has been cursed by the hand of ignorance and sloth for many thousand years, even yet the purest earthly happiness is found in a return to these primitive pursuits, these heaven appointed employments of mankind. Agriculture has ever been esteemed the source of solid wealth, of national greatness and manly independence. It is singular that it should be so lightly esteemed at present as it seems from parents being so anxious to select other pursuits for their children. It was held in high honor by the ancients. The patriarchs and wisest princes devoted their principal attention to the cultivation of the earth and rearing cattle. The Asiatic rulers most renowned in antiquity rewarded their subjects whose lands were well cultivated, and punished those who neglected them. Numa Pompilius, one of the wisest Kings of antiquity, says Rollin, divided the whole territory of Rome and had an exact account rendered of the manner in which it was cultivated, and he caused the citizens to come before him that he might praise and encourage those whose lands were well cultivated and manured and reproach others for their want of industry. Solomon often passed by the field of the slothful. The riches of the earth were looked upon as the justest and most legitimate of all riches.—Egypt too from her attention to Agriculture became the strength and glory of antiquity. The clusters of Eschol were the product of skillful cultivation. The little territory of Palestine sustained her millions by the skillful cultivation of her vine clad hills, and this after it had been in cultivation by the Canaanites 700 years. From thence it sustained an innumerable multitude for more than a thousand years without any mention being made of its exhausted fertility. Late travelers speak of the fertility of the soil and ascribe its apparent barrenness to the indolence of its inhabitants. The good King Hiero of Syracuse worked with his own hands and composed a book on the cultivation of lands in which he gave wise advice and excellent rules for supporting and augmenting the fertility of the country. The lands of Sicily were put under skillful cultivation and her magnificent cities rose to opulence and power.

Carthage for a time became the granary of the world and the rival of Rome in the renown of her arms and the glory of her achievements. From what cause? Agriculture flourished. It was held in so great repute that one of her renowned Generals—Mago—composed a work consisting of twenty-eight volumes on Agriculture. The Roman Senate ordered his works translated. Cato wrote several books on the same subject and applied himself to husbandry—he was a model farmer—the admiration of all that knew him. He plead the cases of his clients in the neighboring cities in the morning and returned to his fields and putting on a mean coat worked with his laborers and sat down at the same table and drank the same wine. It is said of Pliny, the younger, when represented as giving his freedmen the same wine he drank, replied, my freedmen do not drink the same wine I drink, but I the same as they do. That illustrious Roman, Manius Curius Dentatus, after having conquered the most warlike nations, and driven Pyrrhus out of Italy and thrice received the honors of a triumph, cultivated his farm with his own hands. In his rural retreat the Ambassadors of the Samnites found him and offered him a great sum of money; he replied, that gold was a thing of small value to one who could be satisfied with such simple pursuits.

In these days of simplicity, before the taste of Rome had become depraved she laid the foundation of her glory. All nations have looked with admiration on those ancient times when the Roman Senators lived in the country and cultivated their lands with their own hands, and when the Republic gloried in calling her generals, her consuls, and her dictators from the plow.

"In these happy days," says Pliny, "the earth glorious in seeing herself cultivated by the hands of triumphant victors seemed to make new efforts and to produce her fruits in greater abundance." It is no doubt a fact that these great men were equally skillful in guiding the ship of state or handling the plow, and experience has shown that where an intelligent person, with a superior genius applies himself to Agriculture that he does it with great ability, force of mind, industry, taste and with more inventions, new discoveries, various experiments and hints derived from agricultural papers, skillfully applied, whereas the ignorant man confines himself servilely within the common road and to his ancient customs—as his father has done before him is well enough. Nothing stirs him out of the beaten track or raises him above mediocrity and years pass away without any progress.

After the introduction of luxury among the Romans their taste became depraved. The cultivation of the soil was neglected or abandoned to slaves or mercenaries who had no interest in it. For to cultivate lands properly it is necessary to be delighted and have an interest in it. About this time there was a visible decline in the produce of lands, one cause of which was that it began to be looked upon as an art that required but little study or rules, and nobody thought of making serious scrutiny into the art or of trying experiments and of uniting precept with experience but looked upon it as a plebian pursuit.

We will conclude this sketch by introducing the remarks of Columella, who wrote on agriculture about this time: "I see," said he, "at Rome the schools of the philosophers, rhetoricians, geometricians, musicians and what is more astonishing of people solely employed some in preparing dishes proper to whet the apetite and excite gluttony; and others to adorn the head with artificial curls, but not one for agriculture. However the rest might be well spared; and the republic flourished long without any of those frivolous arts, but it is not possible to want that of husbandry, because life depends upon it. Besides, is there a more honest or legal means of preserving, or increasing a patrimony? Is the profession of arms of this kind, and the acquisition of spoils always dyed with human blood, and amassed by the ruin of an infinity of persons? Or is commerce so, which, tearing citizens away from their native country, exposes them to the fury of the winds and seas and drags them into unknown worlds in pursuit of riches? Or is the trade of money and usury more laudable, odious and fatal as they are, even to those they seem to relieve? Can any one compare any of those methods with wise and innocent agriculture, which only the depravity of our maners can render contemptible, and by a necessary consequence, almost barren and useless? Many people imagine, that the sterility of our lands which are much less fertile now than in times past, proceeds from the intemperance of the air, the inclemency of seasons, or from the alterations of the lands themselves; that weakened and exhausted by long and continual labour, they are no longer capable of producing their fruits with the same vigor and abundance. This is a mistake we ought not to imagine, that the earth, to whom the author of nature has communicated a perpetual fecundity, is liable to barrenness as to a kind of disease. After its having received from its master a divine and immortal youth, which has occasioned its being called the common mother of all things, because it always has brought forth, and ever will bring forth, from its womb, whatever subsists, it is not to be feared that it will fall into decay and old age like man. It is neither to the badness of the air nor the length of time, that the barrenness of our lands is to be imputed; but solely to our own fault and neglect; we should blame only ourselves, who abandon those estates to our slaves, which in the days of our ancestors, were cultivated by the most noble and illustrious."

* * *

Budding Roses.—This is the season for propagating roses by budding, and consists in introducing the bud of one bush with a portion of bark and a little adhearing wood, beneath the bark of another, and upon the face of the newly forming wood. Select the thriftiest growing sprouts, trim off part of the top, make an incision through the bark like the letter T, raise the bark a little at the upper edge, then select a leaf bud, cut off the leaf within ½ of an inch of the bud and with a keen knife shave a slip 1½ inches long including the bud, leaving a little scale of wood under the bud, then slip it down under the bark in the place made for the purpose, a bandage of unraveled stocking yarn or soft bark is then wrapped round all but the bud, and the work is done.

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and Cherries can be budded in the same manner. And choice varieties thus easily propagated. Mr. Clardy an excellent pomologist, budded a Pear the first new moon in June last, and it has grown over a foot. Nursery men disagree as to the best time for budding. It can be done from June to September; some bud so late that the bud does not start till the next spring. In our hot dry climate showery weather is favorable. The bud should be inserted on the North side, or in the shade, and a portion of the tops trimmed off. After the bud has sufficient growth, the tops may all be trimmed off, but the shoots from the bud. To insure success, select the most thrifty growing stock, and a time when the bark will peel freely and there is pulp enough betwen the bark and the wood, and time for subsequent growth sufficient to cement the bud to stock, then tie the ligature of bark, keeping moderate presure for a week or two when it may be removed.

* * *

Early Harvest.—We have gathered from our garden some Early Harvest apples, many of them measuring 10 inches in circumference, and fully ripe. An American Apple, says Downing; and taking into account its beauty its excellent Qualities for the desert and for cooking and its productiveness, we think it the finest early apple yet known. It begins to ripen about the 1st of July and continues in use all this month. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the tree when loaded with its rich golden fruit. We obtained these trees from Kentucky. No family should be without one or more of them. Size, above medium, roundish oblate, quite smooth, bright straw color when fully ripe. Flesh white, tender and juicy, crisp with a rich sprightly, sub-acid flavor. These young trees are moderate growers with erect slightly diverging shoots.

Hoe your young Apple Trees.—Many, perhaps most of our readers have done something this season, towards increasing the value of their property by setting out young fruit trees. Where these have been set out in grass fields they must be hoed to good advantage. No one would expect a hill of corn planted in the middle of a mowing field to thrive without farther attention. Nor is there any more propriety in leaving a small apple to fight its way with the grass. The case is different with large trees whose roots have struck deep and wide and got the better of the ground. English orchardists have a way of managing fruit trees which they call mulching and which consists in keeping a coating of litter around the tree, which serves the double purpose of keeping out the grass, and preserving an agreeable temperature in the soil, a point very necessary in our variable climate in the successful management of our fruit trees.

* * *

From the Prairie Farmer.

Transplanting in the Leaf.—If done well and the weather continues favorable, there will be an immediate emission of new roots, and the tree will grow off with scarcely a check; but if from bad planting, subsequent drouth, or other causes, the leaf should wither, all advantages of this method are lost. When planted in the bud, the leaves come out slowly; there can be no new roots without them. The advance is then far slower, but comparatively safe and better for general practice. F. H. Miner.

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Thirteen " "	20 00

GODMAN'S FAMILY FRIEND and GRAHAM, $3 50 per annum.

New subscribers should as far as possible, be forwarded by the first of December. Specimen copies furnished.

Postmasters and Editors are respectfully requested to act as Agents.

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Address GEORGE R. GRAHAM,
jy26 134 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

The Peoples' Furniture Halls.

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Walnut and Cherry Fall Leaf "
10 doz slat back Chairs;
4 doz banister back "
3 doz Scallop " "
4 doz Boston " "
2 doz painted Taylor "
2 doz common Cane Seats "
2 doz painted Grecian "
2 doz wood seat Rockers;
4 doz Children's Chairs—assorted;
1 doz Tin Safes, of the best quality;
Side Boards;
Cottage Bedsteads;
Misses Bedsteads;
Common Bedsteads of every description;
Cain seat and back Rockers;
Spring seat "

And many other articles in that line. We intend to keep our stock full and complete, by constantly ordering such articles as are in demand, and the the public will thus be enabled to obtain any article they may desire by calling at our Ware Rooms.

Our Rooms are situated in Park's Stone building Water street, East of the branch. jy26

L. Burns & Co.,

THE PLACE TO BUY GOOD AND CHEAP GOODS!

AND THE PLACE TO OBTAIN THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

WE DO NOT wish to humbug the people with the oft told tale of selling goods for less prices than they can be manufactured for, yet we do wish to impress upon the minds of the people of Platte, this fact that we purchase our goods in New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and can make it to the advantage of any one wishing to purchase to give us a call. All we ask is a fair trial of our disposition to advance the interests of our customers, by selling them good and cheap goods, and giving them the highest prices for their produce. We will always have on hand a large and well selected stock of the most fashionable

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, TIN WARE, GROCERIES, SADDLERY, BONNETS, HATS AND CAPS.

And every and anything else usually kept in a country store, which we promise shall be of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

We will at all times pay the highest market prices for all kinds of produce. Cash paid for Hemp, Wheat, Bacon, Lard, &c.

Storage and Hemp Baleing.

jy26 tf F. BURNS & CO

New Ferry.

THE subscriber having received license, and established a Ferry between Parkville and Nebraska Terrytory is now prepared, and will be at all reasonable hours ready to accommodate those who may wish to cross. His Boat is new and safe, under the charge of experienced Ferrymen, of sufficient capacity to take Waggons and stock of all kinds.

Persons wishing to cross the Missouri River will find it decidedly advantageous to make this their point.

It is the best point to cross and go down by Wyandott, Kansas, Westport to Independence. Travellers from the North and East going into the heart of Nebraska or to the Southwest part of this State or to Texas will cross here and take the Military road south. They will find this the most direct road connecting the Northwest portions of the Mississippi Valley with the great South West. And it is the most eligible point to cross and take the Military road westward for those going to Santa Fee, Salt Lake, California and Oregon, and for those below, going to and from Fort Leavenworth and the new Fort on Kansas river.

jy26. JAMES M. KUYKENDAL.

CHEAP GOODS!

MASON HORD,

PARKVILLE MISSOURI.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Foreign and domestic

DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES &c.

all of which he offers for sale at the lowest market price for cash or on time to punctual men. jy26

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers wish to sell 40 acres of excellent land, situated in Platte County, 1½ miles East of Parkville. It is heavily timbered and has first rate water. Apply to

J. F. BROADHURST, or
jy26 ISAIAH FORBION.

LUMINARY JOB OFFICE.

WE HAVE just received from St. Louis a complete stock of JOB TYPE, and are now prepared to execute printing of any size, in a style unsurpassed in Upper Missouri. Our Job Type are entirely new, and comprise the latest styles, from those suitable for very large bills, to fine card and Circular type. We have now about 50 different styles of type in the office, including a full supply suitable for Book and Pamphlet work. Also a variety of cuts and borders.

Our stock of paper is of a quality superior to that generally used, and we know that we can give satisfaction in the execution of any work confided to us.

Fancy colored inks and Bronzes always on hand and work executed in several colors, or in Gilt, if desired,—also in Gold Leaf and Foil.

Pamphlets,
Briefs,
Circulars,
Funeral Notices,
Ball Tickets,
Business Cards,
Professional Cards,
Horse Bills,
Hand Bills,
Dray Tickets,

And Blanks of every kind, executed without delay, on moderate terms and in the best style.

We will keep constantly on hand and for sale Deeds, Constable's Bond's, Sheriff's Blanks, Executions, Subpœnas, Deeds with power to sell, Bonds, Bills Lading, &c.

We solicit orders from a distance, the postage on printed matter being light.

☞ We would call particular attention to our stock of material for large Bills, which is probably unequalled in Upper Missouri. jy26

PROSPECTUS OF THE

INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT PARKVILLE, MO., BY

PARK & CUNDIFF,

WILL GIVE to its readers in as short and concise a manner as possible the most valuable information, on the following topics.

We shall give the general news of the day from all quarters, both in our own and foreign countries, and all political movements both at home and abroad. We shall notice Congressional and Legislative reports, proceedings of public meetings, and whatever may be of importance to the community. We shall endeavor from time to time to furnish leading articles upon all matters of importance to the dweller in the Missouri valley.

The Political principles will be Democratic.—The Editors hold to free and independent expression of opinion. Tempered in all cases with reason, judgement and a decent respect for the opinion of others, and we hope so to conduct our paper, that even those who differ from us in politics will take our paper for the other useful matter it contains. In the personal politics of the day, we shall follow the scriptural rule "By their Fruit ye shall know them." We may ask the candidate following inconvenient questions. Has he conducted his own affairs with skill and discretion? Thereby affording a guarantee that he will conduct public affairs ably? Has he the requisite Intelligence, the Information, the Ability, and the Integrity?—Has he lent a helping hand to lay well the foundations of our Republican Institution? Has he contributed to build the schoolhouse? Does he visit the school and advocate the cause of Education? Does he contribute to build the churches in his neighborhood and use every means in his power to extend knowledge and moral principles among the people? Is he a friend of Internal Improvement? Is he wide awake and ready to compass sea and land to advance the Interest of his country? and after weighing in the balance with these questions if he is found wanting, we shall lay him aside. We shall endeavor to perpetuate the good gained by past experience and avoid the evils that have grown up. Our object will be to enlighten and elevate public sentiment and to infuse into society purer principles of action. To discountenance interference with the local institutions of our country and to substitute reason and enlightened, liberal and candid judgement for prejudice and personal detraction in all our discussions. We shall not confine our Patriotism to sectional limits, but inculcate the purest devotion to the American Union. Situated on the Western Borders of Missouri, looking out upon the beatiful Groves and Prairies of Nebraska now inviting the hand of civilization, we shall keep our readers informed of all matters of interest there, as the country opens for settlers.—It is hardly realized that half of the American Territory lies West of us and is opening to American Citizens, and that places once classed as deserts for want of timber, are fertile and ready for the abode of man, only requiring him to raise his timber. Whatever of interest shall transpire in the Valley of Missouri, and the vast regions westward as new sections open for settlement, and new communities spring up we shall duly chronicle, and faithfully report the progress of civilization up the Missouri and Westward.

The current literature of the day will not be neglected. Liberal extracts will be made from our best reviews and Magazines, keeping in view a high moral tone; new works, and the new inventions will be noticed. There is now in the west an intelligent class of ladies requiring a peculiar literature. Special pains will be taken to publish the best productions of female writers, in prose and poetry, to give biographical sketches of illustrious females, to inform them in all the domestic and rural arts, and to select from the news and literature of the world those facts and ideas suitable to their taste and genius, thus to point the path of their true destiny.

Subjects connected with scientific and practical agriculture, manufactures, mechanics, farm buildings, cottages, fruit trees, flowers, landscape and kitchen gardening, and the rearing of stock, will constitute a leading feature in the columns of our paper.

We shall select articles for the Industrial Luminary from the best agricultural Journals of the day and articles from Practical writers on the above topics will enrich its colums.

Occasionally a column or more of the paper, will be given to an extensive review of the markets the present and probable prices of produce, grain, cattle, provisions and lumber, &c.; and commerce and intercommunication will receive that attention its importance demands. Communications from practical business men are solicited, and if we can enlist an able corps of correspondents united with untiring industry on our part, we shall be able to keep pace with American progress to open to view the vast resources of Upper Missouri and make our paper truly an Industrial Luminary.

HAVE YOU TRIED THE "CHINESE AGUE KILLER" FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

HAVE you pains in your limbs, send to St. Louis for the "Chinese Liniment."
Have you the Cholera, "Chinese Drops" are an instant and certain cure.
Have you diseases of the Skin, the "Chinese Perfecter" cures effectually;
Have you Rheumatism or Gout, the "Chinese Penetrator" requires only one application;
Have your infants become sickly, the "Chinese Medicator" enlivens;
Have you Sore Eyes, try the "Chinese Celestial;"
Have you fits, try the "Chinese Librarian;"
Have you Lame Horses, try the "Chinese Cavalerian;"
Have you what ignorant Doctors call Mercurial Diseases, send to St. Louis for the "Chinese Armorial"—it heals directly;
Have you the "Yellow Fever Killer," send for it and keep it by you.

The Chinese have only one price, one dollar for each kind.

The medicine will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, with direction for use.

☞ Address Dr. FREDERICK ROBERTSON, "Chinese Drug Store," No. 84½ Fourth street, St. Louis, Missouri. Our terms are in advance and post paid.

We have had orders for over twenty-thousand dollars worth in one month; and being pleasant to take as well as effecting cures so quick, we can hardly find time to answer all inquiries made by correspondents. Our "Minister to China" has our instructions for procuring a regular supply direct from China, and we will soon be able to fill our orders from Europe, Africa, North and South America. jy26

Final Settlement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Administrator of the estate of Joshua McGuire, deceased, will apply at the next September term of the Platte Probate Court, for a final settlement of his administration on said estate.

jy26 4w JACOB SMELSER, Adm'r.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

NEW VOLUME COMMENCED.

125,000 Copies Printed.

THE June Number commences the Fourth Year and Seventh Volume of Harper's New Monthly Magazine. It has now reached a monthly edition of One Hundred and Twenty Five Thousand copies: and the demand for it is still increasing with greater rapidity than ever. This unparalleled and unexpected success has compelled the Publishers to resort to extraordinary means for printing the work with the requisite rapidity, and at the same time preserving the typographical elegance by which it has always been distinguished. It is now *electrotyped* by a new process, which makes it easy to print any number of copies from the same plates, without in the least impairing the clearness and beauty of the impression. The Publishers desire to repeat their cordial acknowledgments to the Press and the Public for the extraordinary favor which has thus far attended their efforts to interest and instruct the great body of the intelligent reading American people: and to renew their assurances that every possible effort will be made to increase still further the claims of their Magazine upon public favor and support. It will continue to present, at the cheapest price, the most interesting and instructive literary matter, original and selected, domestic and foreign, in the most elegant and convenient style, and accompanied by the finest pictorial illustrations, which a lavish expenditure of money can command. They appeal with confidence to the past, as a guarantee that their promises for the future will be abundantly fulfilled.

Subscribers in any part of the United States may now receive the Magazine by mail, either from the Publishers, the Booksellers, or the Periodical Agents *at three cents a number*, or *thirty-six cents a year postage*, payable at the post office where it is received.

Each Number of the Magazine will contain 144 octavo pages, in double columns; each year thus comprising nearly two thousand pages of the choicest Miscellaneous Literature of the day. Every Number will contain numerous Pictorial Illustrations, accurate Plates of Fashions, a copious Chronicle of Current Events, and impartial Notices of the important Books of the month. The Volumes commence with the numbers for June and December; but subscriptions may commence with any Number.

Terms.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number. The semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each. Six Volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars per year. Numbers from the commencement can still be supplied.

The Magazine weighs over seven and not over eight ounces. The Postage upon each Number, which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Three Cents.

The Publishers would give notice that they have no Agents for whose contracts they are responsible. Those ordering the Magazine from Agents or Dealers must look to them for the supply of the Work. jy26

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN CLUB PRICES!

ARTHUR'S HOME GAZETTE.

Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, and one to the Agent or Getter-up of the Club.

From all sides has come the spontaneous acknowledgement, that the "Home Gazette" has thus far been the PUREST AND BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPER published in the United States; but with this testimony has also come the over and over again repeated wish that we would reduce the club prices so low that persons of the most moderate means could, by forming large clubs, procure

THE HOME GAZETTE FOR $1:

the price at which so many papers can now be obtained. To this desire we have yielded, and have also reduced the whole range of Club Prices, so that as small a number as four persons, by joining in a club, can get the paper for $1 25 each.

In issuing a new Prospectus, the publishers can only reiterate what they have before said, viz: that

T. S. ARTHUR, EDITOR,

has entire control of the paper; that not a line goes in without his supervision; and that he is, therefore, responsible for all that appears therein. So that just the same confidence felt in him by the public as a sound and safe moral teacher; may be felt in his "Home Gazette," which is emphatically a Supporter of Religion and Virtue, and the conservator of good morals and social well-being.

In conducting the "Home Gazette," the editor's aim is, to blend the entertaining, the useful, and the instructive together in such a way as to secure a high degree of interest, and yet at the same time instruct and elevate both the intellect and the affections.

In the columns of his paper will, therefore be found

The Historical and Domestic Romance.
Pictures of Social Life.
Brief Stories and Sketches.
Biographies of Eminent Men.
Leaves from History.
Choice Original and Selected Poetry.
Sketches of Travel.
Selections from New Works, and the current Home & Foreign Periodical Literature of the day
Instructive and entertaining Anecdotes.
Useful Information on all Subjects.
Scientific Memoranda.
A Summary of Passing Events.
Reading for the Sabbath.
Selections from Agricultural Journals.
Brief Reviews and Notices of New Books.
Youth's Column and Children's department.
Hints for Housekeepers.
Humorous and Entertaining Articles, etc., etc.

Besides a great variety of articles on all subjects, particularly adapted for FAMILY READING.

The "Gazette" is in a word, A HOME NEWSPAPER; and the editor stands pledged to make it all that a home newspaper should be—chaste, dignified, and entirely free from every thing that can vitiate or in the least deprave the mind.

As heretofore, the original contributors to the "Home Gazette" will be among the best writers of our country.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum,	$2 00
Four copies "	5 00
Thirteen copies, "	16 00
Twenty copies, "	20 00

Thus it will be seen, that where a club of twenty unite, and take the "Home Gazette," the price paid by each subscriber will only be $1 a year, while the getter-up of the club will receive a copy in addition for his trouble.

Postmasters, and others, who wish to make up clubs of twenty at $1 each, can, in order to facilitate the reception of the paper by those who first enter the club, send $10 for ten copies, and the remaining $10 when the club is full, at which time the extra copy, for getting up the club, will be forwarded. T. S. ARTHUR,
jy26 107 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

LUMBER! LUMBER!! LUMBER!!!

PARK & ASHBY

HAVE on hand a General assortment of Lumber, Doors, Sash, &c., &c.

Also—just received, 100 Bushels Cow Hair, all of which we offer for sale very low for cash.

We particularly invite the attention of Builders and others to our assortment of Lumber—Yellow and White Pine Flooring, Clear Stuff, and a variety of building materials. We are constantly receiving additions and intend to keep our assortment full and complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

We are in Park's Stone Building. jy20

L. D. BIRD, } { WM. H. MILLER,
Weston. } { Parkville.

BIRD & MILLER,

HAVING formed a partnership for the practice of Law will attend promptly to all business pertaining to the profession which may be entrusted to their care. jy26

GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE

THE PUBLISHER OF

SCOTT'S WEEKLY PAPER,

ENCOURAGED by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon his paper for the last seven years, and believing that the great reduction of postage will materially aid in extending the circulation of

THE FAVORITE FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

has spared neither pains nor expense to make his popular journal still more worthy of public patronage. He has just put up

A NEW STEAM-POWER PRINTING PRESS

which was manufactured to order with an especial view to improve the mechanical appearance of the Paper. He has contracted with a new firm to furnish a better article of paper than heretofore used. It is to be manufactured on Fourdrinier's machines expressly for "Scott's Weekly Paper." He has decorated the paper with

ENTIRELY NEW TYPE, A NEW HEADING AND NEW VIGNETTE CUTS,

increased the width of the columns, and extended the size of the paper. It is now pronounced, by all who have seen it, to be the Handsomest and Cheapest Paper in the Union.

THE CONTENTS

of the Paper will continue to be of the highest order of excellence. Preparations have been made which enable the publishers to assure the public that it will never be behind with important news; and arrangements have been effected with some of the ablest story writers in the country, both male and female, for

A SERIES OF FIRST RATE STORIES,

on a variety of subjects, in which however, incidents connected with the Revolution will constitute a prominent theme. There are now on hand original articles from the first writers in the United States, several of which are

ILLUSTRATED NOUVELLETES,

a new feature—one that the publisher trusts will meet with the views of the reading public. The selected articles from foreign magazines are generally the very same which afterwards appear in the New York magazines, our weekly issues giving us great advantages in this respect.

Scott's Weekly Paper has won wide fame as an interesting and instructive Family Newspaper, devoted to all the interests of trade and business, to light literature, and the various matters which contribute to the formation of a complete Family Fireside Companion, in which amusement and instruction predominate. Its Original Domestic Stories have acquired for it a wide popularity, and as a vehicle of the earliest News, it possesses a worth not exceeded by any other paper of its character in the United States. It publishes Valuable Receipes and Useful Hints for Housewifery, Cooking, Preserving, Cleaning Furniture, etc., etc.—It is a Moral Instructor for Youth, and contains more really useful information than any other journal. Chronological Tables of Historical Events, Scintillations of History, Biographies of Distinguished Men of the past and present Century, Valuable Essays on Important Scientific, Philosophic, and Useful Subjects, Records of New Inventions, etc. etc., form part of its regular contents.

Scotts Weekly Paper has reached a circulation unparalelled in the history of similar undertakings. It owes its success to the fact, that it presents more reading matter, of a better quality, in a more elegant style, and at a cheaper rate than any other publication; and that its literary and news contents have met the wants of the American people, by combining interest, instruction, and amusement to a degree hitherto unequalled. Every possible effort will be made to increase its merit in proportion to its constantly increasing circulation and success.—It is only by publishing a very large edition that a journal of the size and character of Scott's Weekly Paper can be afforded at its extremely low price, and this large circulation the publisher intends to maintain.

TERMS.

One Copy, one year,	$2 00
Two Copies, "	3 00
Four " "	5 00
Nine " "	10 00
Twenty " "	20 00

And one to the getter up of the club.

A beautiful large size mezzotint Engraving, "The Harvester's Departure," or, "The Harvester's Return," at the option of the writer, will be forwarded to every person sending us a club of Nine, or twenty, with the cash. To insure the paper at the club rates, which are lower by 20 per cent than any paper of equal size and character has ever been offered at, the full complement should be ordered at one time. Additions to clubs will be made at the same rates.

Postage must be paid on all letters sent us. It is required, too, by the present postage law, that subscribers to weekly newspapers, to avail themselves of the cheap postage must pay quarterly in advance. The postmasters, who are authorised agents for Scott's Weekly Paper, will explain the rates.

Copies of "Scott's Weekly Paper" will be sent as specimens to any address desired.

Address ANDREW SCOTT, Publisher,
jy26 No. 111 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FLAG OF OUR UNION,

AN ELEGANT, MORAL AND REFINED

MISCELLANEOUS FAMILY JOURNAL,

DEVOTED to polite literature, wit and humor, prose and poetic gems, and original prize tales, written expressly for this paper, and at a very great cost. In politics, and on all sectarian questions, it is strictly neutral. Nothing of an immoral nature will ever be admitted into its columns, therefore making it emphatically

A PAPER FOR THE MILLION,

And a welcome visitor to the Home Circle.

It is generally acknowledged that the Flag is now the Leading Weekly Paper in the United States, and its literary contents are allowed by the best judges, to be unsurpassed.

It contains the foreign and domestic news of the day, so condensed as to enable us to give the greatest possible amount of intelligence. No advertisements are admitted to the paper, thus offering the entire sheet, which is of

THE MAMMOTH SIZE,

for the instruction and amusement of the general reader. An unrivalled corps of contributors are regularly engaged, and every department is under the most finished and perfect system that experience can suggest, or money produce. Lacking neither the means nor the will, we can lay before our hundreds of thousands of readers an

ORIGINAL PAPER,

the present circulation of which far exceeds that of any other weekly paper in the Union.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

1 subscriber, one year,	$2 00
2 subscribers, "	5 00
4 " "	6 00
8 " "	11 00
16 " "	20 00

One copy of the Flag of our Union, and one copy of the Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion, one year, for $4 00.

Invariable in advance.

Subscribers and postmasters are requested to act as agents, and form clubs, on the above terms.

All orders should be addressed, Post Paid, to the Publishers of the Flag of our Union.

F. GLEASON,
jy 26 Corner of Bromfield & Tremont st., Boston.

POST OFFICE STAMPS.

TO POST MASTERS.—The advertiser, Postmaster at Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland, is the first person in the United States who conceived and undertook extensively to publish the idea of furnishing all the Post Offices in the country with cheap Stamps. All Stamps made by him are warranted equal or superior to any other that can be procured for the same price, and whenever any are sent out in any manner defective or dissatisfactory, duplicates will be forwarded, on notice, without extra charge. All who order a set of Stamps, with a full set of changes for dates, only two dollars (for thirty) pieces shall be kept in Stamps AD LIBITUM. Full set with change, $1.

When Stamps are neatly made, with turned handles and screw, same style as the Regular Post Office stamps, durable, efficient and warranted, one to two dollars only, and special authority to send by mail free.

Address P. M., Pleasant Grove, Alleghany county, Maryland. jy10

JOB WORK of all kinds done at this Office, with neatness and despatch.